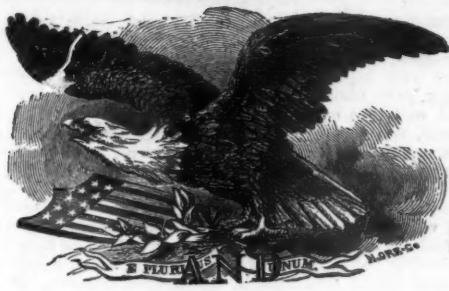


ARMY



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The office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been removed to Rooms 14 and 15, on another floor of the same building.

DECORATION DAY.

ON the 30th of May was happily inaugurated through the length and the breadth of the land, from lakes to gulf, from ocean to ocean, a touching and significant rite—the floral decoration of our soldiers' graves. Last year that ceremony was performed only over the resting places of the Confederate dead, who fell in obedience to the commands of their States, battling in the cause of States' Rights. But on Saturday, the floral tribute was paid to that vaster army of heroes whose more fortunate lot it was to die in a nobler and a successful cause—with whom loyalty to the single State was identical with, and swallowed up in loyalty to the Republic; who fought not to establish secession, but to strengthen the Union, and to maintain the supremacy of law.

It was a praiseworthy sentiment which led General LOGAN, the commander of the organization of volunteer soldiers known as the Grand Army of the Republic, to call upon that body to observe this beautiful rite. The zeal and enthusiasm wherewith the whole country responded not only endorses the action, but makes it a custom which, we trust, will be perpetual. Far distant be the day when we forget to lay a laurel on the bier of the patriot dead. So long, at least, as any of us survive who gathered with them about the campfire, and stood on the fields where they fell, the comrades' tribute will not be forgotten. Let us keep the day more gratefully each year till it shall be known in our history as Decoration Day.

There is little fear that, in the routine of the commercial career now commencing for the country, our hard-handed, keen-eyed Yankee race will establish too many national customs resting upon pure sentiment. We are not by nature over-disposed to set apart days wherein to observe ceremonies of affection and grateful reverence. To lavish flowers upon the graves of our heroes will be a custom twice-blessed—blessed in the tender and kindly tone it will give to the national character, and blessed in the patriotic remembrances it will inspire of the cause for which they laid down their lives. Let us remember, too, that it was "only a sentiment" for which these men died—an idea, not a thing to melt in the mouth, to measure by the yard, to weigh in the scales, to hoard in the bank. Of such stuff all true soldiers, and all true men are made—to fight for a feeling, and where honor is at stake, "rightly to find quarrel in a straw."

Surely no men ever better deserved that, with each returning season of flowers, the choicest

should be called by their countrymen to "deck their hallow'd mould." Theirs was the devotion to a great, just, and triumphant cause—under the cloud, for a time, and ready to be spurned by the world at failure, but now known and acknowledged by all men. It was that sort of devotion to an "ideal good"—call it "freedom, law, or country"—

That thanks the Fates for their severer tasks
Feeling its challenged pulses leap
While others skulk in subterfuges cheap,
And, set in Danger's van, has all the boon it asks.

We cannot doubt that, while these memorial flowers were flung upon the graves of those whose mortal remains had been gathered by friendly hands for christian burial, there were tender thoughts and tears of loved ones for those other heroes whose bones still bleach under a southern sun, far away from kith and kin, on the desolate battle fields where they fell, in the swamp where they sank down, on the lonely picket where a deadly bullet found them, with no visitors but the beast and bird of prey, no friendly comrade to throw a garland over their resting place, and only the sentinel stars to keep watch over them. "Soft sigh the winds of heaven o'er their graves!"

The full measure of the worth of this floral celebration will not be reached unless it recalls the cause for which our soldiers died, and stimulates their countrymen to be ready to do like service for the same cause of humanity and law. On such occasions, we shall do well to recall the words of the greatest of those who died in this great cause, as he set apart for solemn and patriotic purposes the cemetery at Gettysburg. "In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground . . . It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

If the French papers are to be believed, the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON paid very dear for his whistle when he bought Mr. WEBB's *Dunderberg* for a million and a half of dollars. His purchase was effected, it will be remembered when the great and dangerous jealousy of Prussia was at its height, and the bargain was quite hastily concluded, because the latter power was, or was believed to be, a rival bidder for the great American iron-clad. Among other eager bidders were Chili and Peru. Consul BOILEAU was accordingly instructed to buy her at any price, so fearful was NAPOLEON that she would fall into his rival's hands. But hastily as the bargain was made, it cost the French government, we are told, more than \$20,000 for Atlantic telegrams before it was concluded. Part of this latter sum is chargeable, however, to the *Onondaga*, another American purchase, which has not yet succeeded in getting across the Atlantic.

The United States wisely, we had almost said shrewdly, permitted Mr. WEBB to sell the nondescript craft to the Emperor of the French upon refunding what had been paid him by government

on account of her. This money was promptly paid into the treasury, and the *Dunderberg* was dispatched to Havre, in the month of July, 1867. The readers of the JOURNAL may remember that we said at the time the sale of the *Dunderberg* was talked of, what seemed pretty severe—that the United States would suffer nothing in letting her go to either friend or enemy. Probably long before this time LOUIS NAPOLEON has come to the same conclusion.

We find in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a detailed account, derived from a French journal, of the *Rochambeau* (the name by which the *Dunderberg* has been re-christened) which is corroborated by the private reports we have been receiving from France during the last six months. After spending nine months in dock, the *Rochambeau* came out on the 11th of last month. During this time she was completely overhauled. The alterations, we are told, "are very extensive, the whole of the stern having been rebuilt, as also the officers' quarters. Besides this, several of the armor plates have been replaced." These and other expensive repairs were effected at a cost of over two millions of francs.

If Consul BOILEAU had known anything of naval construction, if he had even taken the pains to have had translated for him certain articles in this journal on the *Dunderberg*, he would have foreseen the necessity for all these alterations before he bought his ship. The absurd fan-tail overhang, built chiefly out of white pine logs, and the dead-flat, pan-cake bottom, without futtocks, the sides of the ship being joined to the bottom at a sharp angle, could not, of course, be allowed to stand, but required an entire rebuilding before the *Dunderberg* could be of any real use in a rough sea. And even now, after all the alterations, we are told by our French authority that "it is the opinion of the most competent judges that she will not be able to hold the sea for more than four or five years, owing to the bad quality of the wood employed for her construction."

Though the Emperor made so bad a bargain in buying his ship, he partially compensated for his loss, by succeeding in purchasing two of our fifteen-inch Navy guns, and their magnificent wrought-iron broadside carriages, the invention of Captain ERICSSON. We are told that the bargain for the ship came near falling through because our Government at first refused (and it ought to have persisted in its refusal) to let the guns and gun-carriages go to France. The French officers, a long time ago, took out at least one of the guns, with its carriage, and have since been conducting elaborate experiments with them, from which they have doubtless derived much valuable information and many inestimable hints.

FARADAY has shown that if a small cubical space be inclosed by arranging square bar magnets, with their like poles in apposition, so as to form a chamber, within that space all local magnetism inferior in power to the magnets employed will be neutralized. The same effect may be obtained with electro-magnets as with permanent magnets, and it is proposed in the *Mechanics' Magazine* thus to enclose the compass of an iron ship, as a remedy for the deviation by local attraction. A battery might be constructed to be excited by the sea-water flowing through it, requiring no attention as long as the zinc plates lasted.

THE ARMY.

SECOND Lieutenant Albert F. Pike, Third U. S. Artillery, has been tried by a General Court-martial, which convened in New York, and, being found guilty, has been sentenced "to be admonished in General Orders." The specification under this charge sets forth that the accused, while officer of the guard at Fort Adams, R. I., used his sword upon the body of Private Patrick Conovan, a prisoner undergoing sentence of a General Court-martial, under charge of the guard, with a ball and chain attached to his left leg.

Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman, commanding Department of the East, makes the following remarks upon this case:

In the case of Second Lieutenant Albert F. Pike, Third Artillery, the proceedings, findings and sentence, are disapproved.

Not one of the three witnesses whose names were presented to the Judge-Advocate as those upon whose statements the charges were based, were produced or examined before the Court on the part of the prosecution; and the findings of the Court appear, from the record, to have been based, so far as the prosecution was concerned, upon the testimony of a single witness, who can be considered in no other light than *particeps criminis* with the accused as clothed with his superior rank as officer of the day, and present and aiding the alleged offence with his countenance and acknowledged approval. It is upon the evidence of this witness alone that the "improper and unjustifiable" character of the illegal act as well as the allegation of "neglect" of the accused in enforcing his orders by legal means, was sought to be proved.

Had this matter been properly investigated, it would have been proved that these blows of the sword were inflicted upon Conovan, not only when manacled with ball and chain, but in front of a strong guard fully armed and standing in parade order under its officers ready for any orders to put down any mutinous or insubordinate conduct. These facts were all elicited in the preliminary examination at the time the charges were preferred, and appear also in the evidence upon the trial of Conovan before the same Court, upon the same day, and previous to the present trial.

A series of questions was propounded to the sole witness of the prosecution as to his opinion of the necessity of these blows for self-defence and the enforcement of discipline, and it would seem from the findings that the Court must have, in a great degree, acquiesced in the correctness of his answers—as they have virtually decided that the illegal act charged was proper and justifiable.

These views of the Court, on a matter so vital to the well-being of the service and discipline of the Army, are not concurred in by the Department Commander. The first element in the enforcement of a proper and substantial discipline—that discipline which is durable or of any value whatever—not that which may be thought to be inspired by personal fear, or the dread of a blow—but that which springs from the principles of the mind and from the heart; and from correct military training and instruction on the part of the officers finally becomes inherent in every good soldier, consists in the bounden duty of every officer to instruct his men, both by precept and example, in a devoted respect and obedience to the Law; and for Military Courts, which should be true expounders of the Law, to see that its meaning and spirit is correctly interpreted in its decisions.

It is considered that the act of Lieutenant Pike was not called for either on the ground of self-defence or that of the promotion of discipline, but that on the contrary it has tended to the subversion of discipline.

This is the second time this officer has been arraigned during the past year for this offence.

He will be released from arrest and will resume his sword.

PRIVATE James Wright, Company D, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, was recently tried before a Military Commission, which convened at Goldsboro, North Carolina, charged with "manslaughter." The specification under this charge is as follows:

Specification.—In this, that he, Private James Wright, Company D, Fortieth Infantry, did feloniously and wilfully fire and discharge a gun, loaded with powder and ball, at one Jeremiah W. Gales, late a private of Company C, Fortieth Infantry, thereby giving to him one mortal wound or wounds, of which the said Jeremiah W. Gales languished a short time and then died. All this on the line of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, about eight miles from Wilmington, North Carolina, on or about the 9th day of April, A. D., 1868.

The Court found the accused guilty of the specification, except the words "did feloniously and wilfully," and not guilty of the charge, but guilty of "justifiable homicide," attaching no criminality thereto, and, therefore, acquitted the said Private Wright.

Brevet Major-General Canby, commanding the Second Military District, makes the following remarks on the case:

The accused was one of a detachment under command of a commissioned officer, guarding prisoners *en route* from Castle Pinckney, S. C., to Fort Macon, N. C. Among those prisoners was Private Gales, the deceased, who had been sentenced to confinement for desertion. When within a few miles of Wilmington, in the night time, and the train running slowly, Gales and another prisoner named Winfield leaped from one of the car windows. The train was stopped; but the fugitives, under cover of the darkness, eluded discovery.

The accused and another of the guard were left by the officer, with instructions to lie in wait till morning and try to recapture the escaped men, and with orders to shoot them if they refused to surrender. After day-break the latter made their appearance; were called by

the guard to halt, attempted to run away, were pursued, and after repeated commands to stop, which they disregarded, were fired upon—the shot of the accused hitting and killing Gales. Winfield, the remaining prisoner, gave himself up. The two guards then proceeded with the survivor and the dead body to Wilmington, and reported to the post commander.

The accused was brought to trial, with a view of making the transaction the subject of such an investigation as should judicially ascertain the facts.

That trial conclusively shows that the acts of the accused were performed in obedience to lawful orders, and the finding of "justifiable homicide," which is fully sustained by the evidence, is to be accepted as declaring that what he did was done in the faithful discharge of his duty as a soldier. His acquittal, which is warranted by all the proof, vindicates his conduct as entitled to commendation.

The proceedings and findings are approved. The accused will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sheridan, commanding department of the Missouri, on the 20th ult., issued the following complimentary order:

The Major-General commanding the department is pleased to notice the gallant and meritorious conduct displayed by Sergeant Edward Glass, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and four enlisted men of Co. H, 3d U. S. Cavalry, while patrolling the Rio Tulurosa, New Mexico, in resisting and finally repelling an attack made upon them by a body of Indians numbering about two hundred. The persistent energy of Sergeant Glass in returning and renewing the fight after having twice been driven from his position by superior numbers, resulting in the final defeat of the Indians, who suffered a loss of ten killed and many wounded, was very creditable, and is warmly commended. Great praise is also due to those citizens of Tulurosa who volunteered and rendered such prompt and efficient aid on this occasion.

The following order was issued from the Headquarters of the Army on the 28th ult.:

The attention of officers on duty at military posts in the several departments and districts is called to the requirements of paragraph 1,056, Revised Army Regulations, concerning the preparation of estimates or requisitions for supplies required thereat, and with special reference to those procurable through the Quartermaster's Department.

All officers of, or doing duty in, the Quartermaster's Department at such posts, will submit all estimates or requisitions for quartermasters' supplies which they may require, to their immediate commanding officers for their revision or approval, prior to forwarding them to the officer from whom the supplies are to be obtained.

It will be the duty of commanding officers of posts to carefully examine these requisitions and satisfy themselves that the articles enumerated therein are actually required, and that the lists embrace all which are needed for the proper maintenance of the Quartermaster's Department at such posts for the time being.

The Quartermaster's Department is not authorized to supply the stores required until the action above indicated has been taken.

Attention is called to the "act in relation to franked matter," approved June 1, 1864, published in General Orders No. 207 of 1864. Under this act, all official communications addressed to the chiefs of the several departments, or to the heads of bureaus or chief clerks, are conveyed by mail free of postage. The prepayment of postage on such official communications by officers of the Army is accordingly prohibited.

BREVET Major-General Buchanan, commanding the Fifth Military District, makes the following remarks upon the case of an enlisted man who was recently tried by a General Court-martial convened by authority from Distr't Headquarters:

The recommendation of his commanding officer that the charges be withdrawn, taken in connection with the fact that the prisoner was released from confinement December 7, 1867, and that the only witness against him had been discharged the service, would have ensured his return to duty without trial, had this case been properly brought to the attention of the commanding general. His release from confinement "to await trial" was without proper authority. After charges have been preferred against an enlisted man, and they have been submitted to the authority convening the Court, he can be released from confinement and restored to duty only by that authority. He may be temporarily released in a case of absolute emergency, by the commander of the post at which he is serving; but the emergency ceasing, his return to arrest or confinement follows as a matter of course. Under such circumstances his release will usually be considered as a recommendation to higher authority for his return to duty without trial.

On the 1st instant, President Johnson issued the following order:

MAJOR-GENERAL John M. Schofield having been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby relieved from the command of the First Military District, created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867. Brevet Major-General George Stoneman is hereby assigned, according to his brevet rank of major-general, to the command of the First District, and of the Military Department of Virginia. The Secretary of War will please give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

AN English paper records the death of Lieutenant Pollard, the gallant midshipman who avenged Nelson's death at the battle of Trafalgar. Sixty years after the battle he had risen to the rank of lieutenant, and then, when attention was called to his case, a grateful government elevated him to the grade of commander, but with no increase of pay.

EARLY ARMY HISTORY.

SEVENTH PAPER: ARTILLERY AND SCHOOLS OF PRACTICE.

THE next important measure of Congress in providing for the general defence of the country, and especially to meet the threatening troubles with France, was that of 1794, granting authority to raise a corps of artillerists and engineers, to be incorporated with the battalion of artillerists then in service: the whole number of enlisted men not to exceed 992. Five years was the term of enlistment. This small number were divided into sixteen companies, with full number of company officers, besides the field officers and thirty-two cadets. The object of this mode of organization was to provide for the education and instruction of as large a number of officers as possible, and at the same time to be able to form them into an effective corps at short notice, simply by the addition of enlisted men. To carry out this intention, the law further authorized the purchase of books, apparatus, and instruments. This corps was further increased, after the same plan, by the law of 1798, which authorized an additional regiment of twelve companies, with the necessary books and apparatus, and also four teachers of the arts and sciences, for the instruction of the officers and cadets of the corps. This organization of two regiments continued until the difficulties with France blew over, when, in 1802, the whole was formed into one regiment of twenty companies, with full number of field and company officers. The engineers, at the same time, were separated from the artillerists, and formed into a distinct corps, to be stationed at West Point, and to constitute the Military Academy.

The establishment of the corps of artillerists and engineers was the first legislation toward introducing scientific instruction into the Army. The object and necessity of it was at the time clearly set forth to Congress in a special report of the Secretary of War, in which he says, "It is deeply to be lamented that a very precious period of leisure was not improved toward forming among ourselves engineers and artillerists, and that owing to this neglect, we are in danger of being overtaken by war without a competent number of characters of these descriptions. To form them suddenly is impracticable; much previous study and experiment are essential. If possible to avoid it, a war ought not to find us unprepared."

During the Revolutionary War, skilful engineer and artillery officers were obtained from France and Prussia; but France became our enemy, and Prussia, as well as all other nations in Europe, being now engaged in war, required all of her officers at home, and thus this supply was cut off. Necessity, therefore, forced our Government to take the wisest course, and make provision for the formation among ourselves of educated and scientific officers. The process was slow but sure. Teachers, books and apparatus had to be procured, and a system of instruction adopted, and it was not until after the Military Academy was enlarged in 1812 that much was accomplished. The artillery branch of our service has always labored under especial disadvantages as regards means of improvement. When not engaged in frontier service against Indians it has been scattered along the coast, in forts, principally by single companies, where they had but little incentive, and few of the necessary appliances for acquiring much knowledge in their particular branch. Being always looked upon, and used, as a sort of reserve corps for emergencies, to perform infantry duty, their chief efforts were to become most proficient in that branch, and their endeavors in this line were not without success. The inspectors of the Army were those who knew little or nothing of the requirements of artillery, and gave every importance to the *minutiae* of infantry; hence officers, to avoid being black-balled by this system of mal-information, devoted themselves to that branch in which alone they were expected to be perfect. It is creditable to the artillery corps that many of its officers have been ambitious for its improvement, and through their efforts many attempts have been made, from time to time, to adopt a better system. These efforts have not been entirely without success.

In 1824 an artillery school of practice was established at Fortress Monroe, Va.; the organization and plan of which is set forth in a report of the Secretary of War—Calhoun—who said, "In order to improve the discipline of the artillery, eleven companies have been collected at Fortress Monroe, which have been formed into a school of practice for the artillery. The dispersed condition of the artillery renders the measure necessary to the improvement of its discipline. By passing the whole corps, in succession, through the school, a degree of perfection will be given to the discipline of the artillery nearly, if not quite, equal to that which could be attained were it practicable to collect it into one body, instead of being dispersed, as it is, in garrisons in the different fortresses along the whole line of coast. To carry the arrangement into full effect will require the aid of Congress. An appropriation, in particular, will be necessary to furnish horses for instruction in the light artillery exercises." Buck Roe farm on Mill Creek, in the vicinity, was rented for the exercises of artillery and practice in field fortifications. A department of mathematics, engineering, military drawing and chemistry was established. Colonel Fenwick was in command of this school until 1829, when he was succeeded by Colonel House. It was ordered by the President that brevet rank should have effect at this post. This caused trouble, and the subject was submitted to board of high officers assembled for the purpose of determining the long vexed question of rank between Scott and Gaines. This board decided that the school of practice was not a detachment within the meaning of the 61st Article of War, and, therefore, brevet rank should not take effect.

Unfortunately for the artillery, Congress, at this time, was in opposition to the administration, and opposing every measure of the latter, passed resolutions of inquiry by what authority the school was established, what was the cost of it, and other things tending to check its

progress. The reply made by the Secretary of War set forth so fully the object of the school that it may be quoted: "It is an undisguisable truth that the virtues of an army employed during a long period of peace and inaction in little else than the ordinary course of garrison service, are in danger of deterioration. To guard against such results the school of practice was established for artillery. The benefits which were believed naturally to spring from the system in question are important and manifold. Among them may be noted in general terms, habits of uniformity and accuracy in the practical routine of service; fresh incentive to the cultivation of military knowledge; emulation and *esprit de corps* among the troops, and mutual conformity and general elevation of character among officers."

Another Secretary of War, with less liberal views, coming into office about this time, the school was, in 1823, reduced to six companies, and no encouragement was given for its maintenance. Owing to the want of material, in the form of proper kinds of ordnance, machines, implements, stores, books and apparatus, the school made no progress. In fact, without encouragement of this kind, progress was out of the question, and could not reasonably be expected.

In 1831 five other companies were added to the six before mentioned. But in the following year the Black Hawk disturbances taking place, as well as trouble among the Cherokees in Alabama, the school was reduced by several companies. These had scarcely been replaced by others when, in 1834, the Seminoles broke out into hostilities, and soon thereafter nearly all the artillery was sent to Florida, where they remained in that most trying service until 1838, when the *patriot* troubles occurring in Canada, a large portion of it was sent to the northern frontier. The Seminoles in Florida, the *patriot* troubles on the Niagara frontier, and the complications arising out of the north-east boundary question, kept the artillery on the go until 1841. It had scarcely settled down to its appropriate duties when the war with Mexico called it off again to serve in the field, mostly as infantry. From these various causes the first attempt at an artillery school met with but little success, and finally failed. After the close of the Mexican war, in 1848, the artillery was again scattered and distributed in California, Oregon, New Mexico, upon the Northern Lakes, and upon the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard. In this state of dispersion very limited opportunities existed for instruction or improvement in their special branch; and, besides, the officers had now become so confirmed in infantry duties that they hardly looked to anything beyond keeping perfect in that branch. A general apathy and helplessness existed on the subject of artillery. More troubles with the Florida Indians took many of the companies to that pestiferous and pestilential region. Troubles in Kansas, arising out of political squabbles, took others there. It was not until 1857 that any move was made toward reviving some means of improvement for this branch of the service. In this year an artillery school of practice was again established at Fortress Monroe. It consisted of eight companies—two from each regiment, to be changed every two years with others—and was organized and commanded for the first two years by Colonel, now General Brown, who, contending against many difficulties and obstacles, devoted himself with great energy and zeal to the arduous task of making something out of it. He was succeeded in the command of it by Colonel, now General Dimick.

A thorough institution of this sort requires time for its growth; and the war of the Rebellion breaking out in 1861 prevented it from becoming much more than any well regulated artillery post should be. But imperfect as it was as a school of practice, many officers had already received the advantages of it, and its seed there sown ripened among them into good fruit, as was demonstrated during the war. At the close of the Rebellion, the artillery was again dispersed into small garrisons, and nothing has been done until recently, when General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, appreciating the importance of this arm, has again, for the third time, established a school of practice at the same place. At the head of it he has placed a distinguished and accomplished officer of artillery, who brings to the organization and administration of it great experience, practical aptitude and energy. But Major-General Barry, with all these qualifications, will not fully succeed, unless supported by the hearty co-operation of others, and assistance from the Government.

At the present more than at any previous period is such an institution required. The great changes and refinements that have been made in means of warfare within the last few years call for increased study, practice, and means of experiment; and such opportunity can only be afforded at an institution where all the appliances are collected. The expense attending practice and experiments in gunnery is so great that the benefits of it should be extended to as many officers as possible at the same time. Besides a knowledge of gunnery, a scarcely less important branch of the subject is a knowledge and familiarity with the vast amount and variety of material, guns, mortars, carriages, machines, implements, equipments, ammunition, instruments and many other classes of things, a knowledge of the uses of which can be acquired only by practice. A single field battery requires no less than 255 different articles; heavy artillery about as many more. Proficiency in artillery would require a knowledge of the uses, mechanism and application, of each and all of these things. In the ordinary requirements of service no one post is supplied with all this variety of armament and equipment. Hence, however desirous officers might be of improvement, they would not have the means of informing themselves without the advantages of an institution where all of these things are collected for the purpose of instruction. Accomplished artillerists cannot be made from books and theory alone, any more than a sailor can become a good seaman without going to sea; but they must acquire their knowledge either by the hazardous experience of actual war or by practical schools. For these reasons, in all countries where the subject of artillery receives attention from government, schools of this sort

are established and conducted upon liberal principles. Nor does artillery alone receive this attention. Other arms also have their schools and camps of instruction. If it is of importance to other arms, how much more important it must be for artillery, combining, as it does, the material part of all? Take all that belongs to infantry, much that belongs to cavalry, and a great portion of that of the engineers and ordnance, and to this add that which specially appertains to artillery, and we have the latter complete. Previous to the formation of the Ordnance Department in 1838, artillery officers were selected for ordnance duty at arsenals and foundries, and supernumerary officers were allowed the artillery for this purpose. This gave opportunity to many for acquiring much valuable knowledge in their special arm, and was of great service.

The majority of our artillery officers are educated at the Military Academy, but owing to the very small amount of time allotted to the study of this branch of the service at that institution only a superficial knowledge of it can be obtained there. This was formerly more the case than at the present time. Formerly the time devoted to the study of artillery was the odds and ends from other branches of science reluctantly granted by the professors thereof; and instruction in it was of such hurried nature as to forbid much familiarity with the subject. It was not until 1817 that it was made a separate branch in the programme of instruction. Prior to this it received very little attention, and what it did receive was unsystematized, irregular and defective. About 1825 some improvement was effected. Text-books were prescribed. On the subject of ordnance and gunnery, Lallemand's "Treatise on Artillery" was the text-book, and continued to be until about 1840, when Thiroux's untranslated work upon that subject was introduced. Notes upon gunpowder and pyrotechny, by Lieutenant Kinsley, and upon the forms and construction of cannon, by Lieutenant Knolton, helped out the defects of these text-books. Since 1860 this subject has been taught from the complete and modern work on ordnance and gunnery, prepared by Captain, now Colonel Benton, expressly for the use of the cadets at the Military Academy. In 1858 a separate department of instruction was made of ordnance and gunnery, to which belongs practical instruction in laboratory duties and pyrotechny.

In the tactics for the various kinds of artillery, little was taught until after 1826. In this year a system of tactics for field artillery was adopted for the Army. This was superseded in 1840 by Anderson's translation of the new French system. This was changed and improved by the edition of 1845, and this again by that of 1859. A complete battery of bronze field pieces, with the new pattern carriage—the pattern now in service—was procured in 1837 for the use of the cadets; and a year or two afterward a few horses for instruction in artillery and riding were secured by having a detachment of dragoons stationed at West Point, by which *ruse* the horses allowed them were obtained for the purpose of instructing the cadets. Previous to 1850, instruction in heavy artillery tactics extended no farther than a few practical lessons in loading and firing; mechanical manoeuvres were unheard of. From time to time pieces of heavy ordnance were procured, and siege and water batteries constructed. The course of artillery at the Military Academy now embraces ordnance and gunnery, tactics for both field and heavy artillery, practical instruction in laboratory duties, and, in the field, with the light battery and at the fixed batteries of heavy guns and mortars. The time, however, that can be spared for all these studies and exercises is so limited that no more than a smattering of the subject can be acquired by the cadets. For this reason it is a wise provision in the order establishing the artillery school of practice, that cadets for the artillery arm, upon graduating, are for a time to be sent there to complete their course.

ASTORIA.

SECRETARY STANTON.

MR. STANTON was appointed Secretary of War on the 20th of January, 1862. He has held office nearly six years and a half. The great events of these years are still fresh in every mind. We all know the phases of the War for the Union—its fluctuating successes and failures, its protracted hopes and overwhelming anxieties. It is well settled in most men's opinions that Mr. Stanton played a very important part in this long, difficult, almost superhuman struggle. But few have had the opportunity of knowing how important his services really were; very probably the whole truth respecting them will never be fully revealed; but high as the estimate of their value is generally set, it is not higher than his deserts.

In all great historical epochs, individuals have appeared so exactly fitted to answer the requirements of the time that they are called providential men. Mr. Stanton is one of these. When he took office everything was unsettled. Vast preparations for war had been set on foot, but there was no concentration, no clear purpose, no definite action. Mr. Lincoln, a man of cautious mind, slow in concluding, resolute in never acting in advance of public opinion, was not yet aware of the magnitude which the war was destined to assume. Hating slavery by nature, feeling that it was the life of the Rebellion, he had not yet understood that success could never be attained until slavery was stricken down. We had no policy, no general to command the Army, and, above all, no earnest, resolute, inspiring initiative anywhere. The press complained and criticised with fitful and spasmodic warmth, but nothing was done. If at any time during the Rebellion the national cause was on the verge of hopeless shipwreck, it was then.

Mr. Stanton's fidelity and power had been tried and proved in the latter portion of Mr. Buchanan's administration. On the disruption of the cabinet, which occurred on the 14th of December, 1860, he took office as attorney-general, and held that place till the 4th of March following. To his fiery zeal and unflagging per-

sistency, in conjunction with the efforts of Joseph Holt, Jeremiah Black, and John A. Dix, loyal members of the administration with him, is due the preservation of the Government through that period of unopposed treason and imbecile tolerance. No man save the few behind the scenes, can imagine what the nation owes to these four faithful officers. But for them all would have been lost. During this time Mr. Stanton was in constant communication with Mr. Seward as the Secretary of the State in the incoming administration, and with Mr. Chase, Mr. Cameron, and the leading Republican Senators; and the qualities he then displayed were what led Mr. Lincoln, a year later, to select him as his Secretary of War.

We shall not here attempt to recount the story of the War Department during the years of Mr. Stanton's control. Enough to say that his labors were enormous, his devotion unwavering, his integrity utterly pure and incorruptible. His great intelligence and ardent, impulsive nature knew no divided or halting allegiance. With him patriotism was never a cold or calculating sentiment. His soul was always at white heat in his country's cause. Indifferent to his own glory as to his own interests, neglecting attacks on his reputation as he did temptations to swerve from his duty, he lived only for the Republic. Her liberties, her greatness, her destiny, the auspicious future of her free institutions, formed the exclusive object of his thoughts, his toils, his existence. He loved the American democracy, its ideas, its unity, its form of government, its mission among mankind, with a passion whose depth, constancy and energy partook of fanaticism. This was the inspiration of his career and the source of his extraordinary capacity for the transaction of public business. The amount of work he could perform was astonishing. He was always ready, always swift, always untiring, always resolute. His faculties were habitually kept in the most intense activity; he reasoned and acted with the heart as well as with the brain. It is said that his action was sometimes precipitate and faulty; but such criticism is very cheap and easy, now that the crisis has gone by and its weighty exigencies are forgotten. To pretend that he was never mistaken, would be to make him more than human; but the faithful historian must ever record that at all times and under all circumstances he was honest, unselfish, faithful to his country, and gifted with abilities equal to the occasion. Wielding such powers as few men have ever swayed, his most envenomed enemies cannot pretend that he has ever used them for his own advantage, or for the profit of friends or favorites. He goes out of office a poorer man than he went in. He has never sought to build up for himself a political faction. The arts of popularity he despises and has never practised. His personal friends and intimates are few, and they love him for his public character and life, rather than because he has courted their affections or sought to attach them to his person.

With Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton's relations were peculiar. There was no extraordinary sympathy between them till near the close of the rebellion. The determined manners and uncompromising earnestness of the secretary, were not attractive to the gentler and more variable nature of the President; but at last their overpowering interest in the common cause, and their equal faith in the truths of democracy and popular freedom, overcame all hindrances, and their friendship became profound and perfect. The wisdom of the secretary, his jealous care that the war should work no injury to the liberties of the people, won greatly upon Mr. Lincoln's judgment; and at the last there was no other man whose advice he received with so much confidence, or followed with so little deduction. Had he lived, Mr. Stanton's counsels would have been extremely influential in shaping the course of the administration; and when we say that one of the last events before Mr. Lincoln's death was the submission to him by the secretary of a plan for the reorganization of Virginia on the basis of equal suffrage for all loyal men, and that Mr. Lincoln favored this plan, our readers can perceive what protracted, useless, and dangerous conflicts would have been avoided had the President been spared.

Mr. Stanton will carry with him into retirement the esteem, admiration, and envy of those who know him best. It has been his fortune to do a great work in the preservation of his country, and to establish a fame which will grow brighter and brighter as her history is developed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

M. O. L. L. U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY NO. 1, OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, M. O. L. L. U. S., LITTLE ROCK, May 26, 1868.

THE first stated meeting of the Commandery was held on the 22d instant, and the following officers were duly elected:

Commander, Brigadier-General Powell Clayton, late U. S. Volunteers; Senior Vice Commander, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Smith, U. S. Army, Colonel Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Junior Vice-Commander, Brigadier-General Albert W. Bishop, late Adjutant-General of Arkansas; Recorder, Captain Keyes Danforth; Correspondent, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Byrne, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army; Treasurer, Brevet Colonel Henry Page, U. S. Volunteers, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac; Chancellor, Colonel Abram H. Ryan, late Third Arkansas Cavalry; Chaplain, Major John W. Smith, Paymaster U. S. Army; Council, Brigadier-General Robert F. Catterson, late U. S. Volunteers; Colonel Clifford Stanley Sims, Judge Advocate General of Arkansas; Major William W. Wilshire; First Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel M. Mills, Junior, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Captain John Groveron Price.

(Extract from the minutes.)

(Signed) POWELL CLAYTON, Commander.
Attest—KEYES DANFORTH, Recorder.

A STATED meeting of Boston Commandery, of the order M. O. L. L. U. S., was held at the Parker House, School street, on Tuesday evening, June 2d, at eight o'clock.

The following-named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for, and elected for the First Class: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Theodore Heard, M. D., late surgeon U. S. Volunteers; Major I. Harris Hooper, late Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry; Major Hall Curtis, M. D., late surgeon Second Massachusetts Volunteers, artillery; Major Edward C. Richardson, late Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry; First Lieutenant Theodore C. Otis, late Third Massachusetts Volunteers, cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry H. Sturgis, late Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry; Captain James C. White, late Second Massachusetts Volunteers, artillery; First Lieutenant Henry C. Ward, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, late captain Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry; Captain Charles C. Soule, late Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry; Lieutenant Henry Van Brunt, late U. S. Navy; Captain James M. Barnard, late Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel La Rhet L. Livingston, captain Third U. S. Artillery, Fort Warren; Captain Charles Hunt, late Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry.

For the Third Class—Brigadier-General John H. Reed, quartermaster-general of Massachusetts, Boston; John C. Ropes, Esq., Boston.

A STATED meeting of the New York Commandery was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, June 3d, at 8 o'clock. The officers elected at the last meeting were duly installed. The following-named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for and elected for the First Class: Paymaster Joseph C. Eldridge (captain), U. S. Navy; Brevet Captain Frederick H. Corrie, first lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps; Brevet Major F. W. Coleman, captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edgar Ketchum, Jr., late of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

COMMODORE John L. Worden will sail for Europe next week.

THE steamer *Saco* was at Curacao May 16th ult.; all on board were well.

THE apprentice-ship *Portsmouth* will hereafter make New London her station.

NAVAL Constructor Thomas Davidson, Jr., arrived at New York in the *Purveyor* on Monday.

THE Senate has rejected the nomination of First Lieutenant Frank Barr as captain in the revenue service.

REAR-ADmiral Thomas Turner has been ordered to the command of the South Pacific Squadron, relieving Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

THE Spanish iron-clad frigate *Tetuan* was taken in the dry-dock at the New York Navy-yard on Wednesday.

ADVICES by telegram from Lisbon, dated May 30th, announce that Admiral Farragut had taken his departure from that port on board the flagship *Franklin* for Antwerp. The *Franklin* was accompanied by the *Frolic*.

THE following nominations have been sent to the Senate: Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren to be Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, vice Captain Henry A. Wise, resigned; Commodore Thomas Turner to be rear-admiral; Captain A. M. Pennock to be commodore; Captain John L. Worden to be commodore.

THE bill for building a bridge from Boston to East Boston across the harbor below the Navy-yard, has passed the Senate of Massachusetts; but it seems hardly probable so insane, expensive and unprofitable a project, changing the relative value of real estate, and shutting up one-third of Boston Harbor, will ever be carried out.

A DISPATCH dated Havana, June 2d, says: The U. S. steamer *Contoocook*, the flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron, ran ashore while entering the harbor of Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe. At last accounts she was leaking badly. Two French vessels were alongside, but their assistance was ineffectual. The pilot was arrested, but was released on the next day, the blame being laid on the commander of the *Contoocook* for carrying too much steam, against the pilot's orders. [The latter part of this dispatch is probably incorrect.]

A PRIVATE letter, received at Washington, from an officer on board the screw steamer *Hartford*, 21, states that that vessel left Hong Kong on the 21st of March, and arrived at Singapore on the 31st of that month, where she was awaiting the arrival of her relief, the *Piscataqua*, after which she will leave for the United States. The screw steamer *Piscataqua*, 23, had not arrived at Singapore on the 7th of April. Upon leaving Hong Kong the *Hartford* was saluted with cheers and honors by citizens on shore and different vessels in the harbor. Commodore John K. Goldsborough in command, was presented with a homeward-bound pennant of very great size by his friends in that locality. The *Hartford* will be ready to proceed home in twenty-four hours after the arrival of the *Piscataqua*. The last-named vessel is the flag-ship of Admiral Rowan, who goes out to take command of the Asiatic squadron.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.—The *Manitou* has been roofed over, and is to be towed down to the town yard to take her place in "rotten row" alongside the *Wabash*, *Niagara*, and rusty iron-clads. The *Cohasset* (tug) is being repaired and put in order to be used as a towboat, and for

other yard purposes. The *Alaska* is being pushed forward to completion for launching. The *Richmond* is under repairs and completion for sea service slowly; but few men are to work upon her. Very little work is going on in any departments except the usual spring cleaning and necessary repairs upon buildings and sewers. The store-ship *Supply*, bringing the remains of Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell and two commanders, is daily looked for to arrive from the East Indies.

THE French man-of-war *Semiramis* arrived at New York, fifteen days from Martinique, on Monday. She will await here the arrival of two other French war vessels the *d'Estrées* and the advice boat *Le Bouvet*, which are expected here within the next eight days. While at Port au Prince on the 22d of last February the officers of the *Semiramis* celebrated the birth of Washington with the officers of the American steamer *Penobscot*, which was then at that port. Twenty-one guns were fired by the *Semiramis* in honor of the occasion, and the American flag was displayed at her mast-head. The *Semiramis* has been detailed to duty in these waters, relieving the *Themis*, the flagship of Admiral Didelot. Her officers are experimenting with the Winchester and Lamson breech-loaders. The following is a list of the officers of the *Semiramis*: Rear-Admiral Mequet, commander-in-chief of the squadron of West Indies and the Gulf; Captain Mandet, Commander Royer, staff officers; Lieutenants Guerin, De Cuverville, De Laguire, Duchet, Moye, De Marcheval, De Lapierre, Berard and Lelanchon; M. Veseo, surgeon-in-chief; Bothard, second surgeon; Andoyer, third surgeon; M. Curiault, purser-in-chief; Bonet and Dusser, assistant surgeons; Chaplain Lurieux and four midshipmen.

THE store-ship *Purveyor* arrived at New York on the 1st inst., in eleven days from St. Croix, W. I. The *Purveyor* sailed from New York in last January, taking out a naval constructor and twenty-six mechanics, for the purpose of launching the *Monongahela*, which was washed ashore on Coral reef, in November, by an immense wave, which inundated a portion of the island of St. Croix during an earthquake. The efforts of Naval Constructor Davidson and his assistants proved successful, and the *Monongahela* has been launched, as we announced in our last issue. During the stay of the *Purveyor* at St. Croix the island was visited by the following war vessels: The *Contoocook*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Hoff; *DeSoto*, Commodore Charles S. Boggs; *Saoe*, Commander Henry Wilson, and *Shawmut*, Commander E. E. Stone. The *Contoocook* left St. Croix on the morning of the 12th ult., on a tour of inspection of the ships belonging to the Atlantic Squadron, stationed in the West Indies. The *De Soto* sailed for Key West, Florida, on the evening of May 13th. The following is a list of the officers of the *Purveyor*: William Budd, commanding; T. N. Myer, acting master and officer; John Barret, acting ensign and navigator; David A. Hall, ensign; Daniel C. Burleigh, acting passed assistant surgeon; D. B. Batiote, passed assistant paymaster; Henry C. Jordan, paymaster's clerk.

THE annual examination of the cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 3, and will be continued daily, Sunday excepted, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., until finished. The U. S. practice-ships from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, are expected to arrive off West Point about the 8th or 10th inst., in order to give the midshipmen an opportunity of witnessing the examination of the cadets.

The Board of visitors for this year consists of Hon. Leslie Coombs, Kentucky; Professor Henry Coppee, LL. D., Pennsylvania; Professor N. W. Edwards, Illinois; General W. B. Franklin, Connecticut; D. W. Maxon, Esq., Wisconsin; Professor William G. Peck, LL. D., New York.

The First Class will be examined by the whole Board, in the library, and in the following order: 1. Engineering, civil and military; 2. Ethics and law; 3. Mineralogy and geology; 4. Spanish; 5. Ordnance and gunnery; 6. Cavalry tactics.

One of the following military exercises will be performed by the cadets, daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), commencing at 5 o'clock P. M.:

In infantry—1. Battalion drill; 2. Skirmishing drill. In artillery—1. Light artillery drill; 2. Siege artillery drill; 3. Sea-coast artillery drill; 4. Mortar drill.

In ordnance—1. Practical duties in the laboratory.

In practical military engineering—1. Pontoon drill; 2. Military signals and telegraphing.

In cavalry—1. Squadron drill; 2. Exercise of the trooper in the riding hall.

In the use of small arms—1. Use of the sword and bayonet.

The presentation of diplomas and the graduating hop will take place on the 15th inst.

One of the pleasantest sea-side summering places on Long Island—and, indeed, anywhere near New York—is the Farmhouse Hotel of Mr. Mortimer Howell, at Westhampton, on the south side of Long Island. Mr. Howell's house has the advantages of being newly built, perfectly clean, pleasantly furnished, near the beach, which is an admirable one, and yet also close to woods and groves—which are a most agreeable relief from the glare and monotony of the long reaches of sand which, in many cases, are the only surroundings of sea-side hotels; and, moreover, the prices are exceedingly reasonable, the fare all that could be desired, and the service well-trained and sufficient. Westhampton is reached by taking the Long Island railroad from New York to Riverhead, thence by stage six or eight miles across what is known as "the Plain." Near Westhampton, and within easy riding distance of Mr. Howell's house, are Quogue, long known to those who are fond of the sea in summer, Oneck, and other pleasant and frequented places.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for an extension of forty days, has been granted to Brevet Major E. R. Parry, captain Twentieth Infantry.

NEW BOOKS.

"GRANT AS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN: Being a succinct History of his Military and Civil Career." By Edward Howland. Hartford: J. B. Burr & Co.

This is the best life of General Grant, except the military biography by Colonel Badeau, that we have yet read. That we dissent entirely from many of the military judgments therein pronounced we shall declare very frankly—presuming, however, that Mr. Howland will quietly answer, "Very good; I have honor, then, to dissent from many of yours." But in praising it as a biography and a book we do so without reference to this or that detail. We applaud the general scope of the volume, its method of treatment, and the remarkably just, accurate, and well-defined impression which it leaves upon the reader.

The fault with most lives of Grant, as, indeed, with most books, is that the material masters the writer; that he gets entangled and snarled in details, and, accordingly, blurs and confuses that clear image of his subject which he should leave upon the mind of the reader. In Mr. Howland's able hands, "Grant as a Soldier and a Statesman" suffers no such injury; and we feel sure that, circulated as this book will be by thousands of copies, it will be of service in setting the genuine Grant before his countrymen.

In point of literary ability, the work is specially deserving of praise. It is evidently the handiwork of a scholarly mind, and scholarly, not in the sense merely of reading and observation, but of varied and earnest thought. We might fairly assert that the terse general observations scattered through the book, connecting the hero with the theatre of action, and illustrating the character of the great cause in which he was a leader, are among its best portions. We shall venture to praise, also, the rapid summarizing of the military parts of the story, so avoiding those points of controversy in detail, about which discussion, unless elaborate, would be endless. By his general tone regarding the cause and conduct of the war, we judge the author to stand in the advanced humanitarian school of political thinkers; and he is very frank and outspoken regarding his opinions. We have found his book exceedingly good, very entertaining, and thoroughly worthy of the large circulation which we presume it will receive.

HARPER & BROTHERS have published a "Treatise on Meteorology" by Professor Loomis, of Yale College. Meteorology is that branch of natural philosophy which treats "of the constitution and weight of the air; of its temperature and moisture; of the movement of the atmosphere; of the precipitation of vapor in the form of dew, hoar-frost, fog, cloud, rain, snow, and hail; of the laws of storms, including tornadoes and water-spouts; with various electrical phenomena, including atmospheric electricity, thunder-storms, and the polar aurora; as also, various optical phenomena, including the rainbow, twilight, mirage, corona, and halos, to which are generally added aerolites, and shooting stars."

The present volume is the result of many years of observation, and is intended as a text-book on the subject; while at the same time it exhibits the most important results of recent researches. The work is profusely illustrated, and the subjects treated of are such as interest all classes of readers, especially inasmuch as so many are asserting that the climate of this country is gradually assimilating to that of Great Britain. A large number of tables are given at the end of the volume, with explanations as to how they are to be used, and the student desiring a more thorough knowledge of this subject is given a long list of works and memoirs to which he may refer. The following are the only extracts which we shall make from this interesting treatise:

"The climate of a country remains permanently the same from age to age. Observations continued for an entire century at various places in the United States and Europe indicate no change in the mean temperature of the year, or that of the separate months; no change in the range of the thermometer; no change in the time of the last frost of spring or the first frost of autumn; in the annual amount of rain or snow, or in the mean direction of the wind. It is not certain that the climate of any country, in either of these respects, has changed appreciably in 2,000 years. By the destruction of forests the earth is more directly exposed to the rays of the sun; the moisture of the ground is more readily evaporated; streams more frequently dry up in summer, and droughts become more frequent and severe. But these changes do not seem to affect in a sensible manner the mean temperature of any place, or the annual amount of rain."

"SHAKESPEARE: Or, the Fortunes of a Free Lance." By the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc., is published as one of Harper's library of select novels. The author of this work has much power in drawing scenes of action and conflict, and his writings are, on this account, especially interesting to those who like to read of the doings of muscular Christians. He is particularly clever in giving dramatic effect to his pictures of active life, and the present work is not without several exhibitions of this ability.

COMPANY B, Fifth U. S. Infantry, is detailed for the protection of the Denver stage route between Fort Wallace, Kansas, and Lake Station, C. T. Detachments are to be posted at suitable points on the road. The company left Fort Wallace for its destination on the 17th inst. The officers serving with Company B are, First Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, commanding the company, and Second Lieutenant T. A. Riley, Fifth Infantry.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says:

The admirably constructed military roads which once connected the various forts surrounding the city of Washington are going rapidly to decay, and in some places, owing to neglect, are already impassable. From present appearances, a couple of years will suffice to blot out all traces of their location.

NEW SYSTEM OF MOUNTING GUNS.

[London Army and Navy Gazette.]

THE trial which took place at Woolwich on Tuesday, of Captain Moncrieff's system of mounting guns, in what is best expressed as protected barbette, proved successful. The intention is, neither more nor less, than to revolutionize much of the present system of fortifications. The first and main use of fortifications is to protect those who have to fight behind them. In modern warfare everything tends to exalt the importance of artillery, and to require that, before all things, the service of the guns, as to men and material, shall be kept efficient. But, at the same time, such is the progress of modern scientific appliances, that this problem becomes every day more difficult. Guns mounted *en barbette* are now so easily struck, and at such long ranges, that a barbette battery may be regarded as a thing of the past. The objections to embrasures have increased in almost direct proportion to the increased range and powers of modern gunnery, whether large guns or small, and the system which half a century—nay, a couple of decades—ago, afforded about as much protection, on the whole, as the gunners required, now practically furnishes little or no protection whatever. In this extremity our engineers have sought refuge in iron. But iron only half solves the difficulty. An iron shield is, after all, only a more solid and less easily penetrable embrasure. A turret is a more costly and so much more efficient contrivance for satisfying the same end, with the advantages included, of a barbette battery. But it needs no very close knowledge of the craft to set forth in detail the objections to all these plans—to the barbette, to the embrasure, to the shield, and to the cupola. In choosing between them it is, after all, a choice between evils. Bad is best, if the best be the cupola, with its great cost and manifold inconveniences. At this point Captain Moncrieff steps forward with a plan of his own. Not quite at this point either, for some ten years back he conceived the idea, and for several years past has been striving to direct toward it public attention. What Captain Moncrieff wishes to do is to attain all the advantages which belong to a stout, inexpensive parapet, with free lateral barbette range, combined with all the protection which belong to invisibility except at the moment of discharge from an enemy's fire. He causes his gun alternately to rise above, and to sink below the parapet. In fact, he does for a large gun what a rifleman, by natural instinct, does for himself. He loads under cover—he fires with momentary exposure. Any one who will be at the trouble to reflect upon all the advantages which such a contrivance may bestow, will be at once impressed with its importance, and will inquire eagerly how so desirable a result can be brought about. If the abstract conception of this invention be not original (and now-a-days it is dangerous to affirm that anything is original), it is, we believe, indisputable that the means by which it is accomplished are wholly so. What Captain Moncrieff does is briefly this:—He mounts his gun upon an elevating carriage, the elevation of which is effected by means of a counterweight. He balances his gun by a weight somewhat greater than that of the gun itself, and, availing himself of the presence of a hitherto neglected—we should say, abused, force—the force of recoil, he is able to set that balance in oscillation, so to express it, in either direction. Thus, when his gun is elevated for firing, the counterweight is directly beneath it; the recoil of the discharge drives the gun back upon its movable fulcrum and raises the counterweight. The whole system immediately disappears behind the parapet. It is here held, during the process of loading, by a self-acting pawl. When the loading has been effected, the pawl is released, and the action of the counterweight raises the gun once again into the firing position. Here the exposure of only one man is needed for the purposes of laying it. The gun is *en barbette*, loaded, requiring only to be directed and fired. By means of an ingenious and simple reflecting sight the exposure even of this one man may be avoided, and the advantages of a barbette gun may thus be obtained with absolutely complete protection, except against vertical fire. At first sight the carriage has a somewhat cumbersome appearance, but it is in appearance only that it is so. Its weight is (for guns in permanent defences) no objection, since the gunners have to deal, not with a statical weight, but with the balance merely of two weights played off the one against the other. Several incidental advantages flow from this arrangement, not the least important being the absence of any horizontal strain due to recoil. The recoil is wholly absorbed by the counterweight, and diverted from the pivots and racers upon which the system, for traversing purposes, revolves.

On Tuesday last, a seven-inch muzzle-loading rifled gun, of six and a-half tons, mounted in this way, was fired several times in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee, the Fortification Committee, Prince Arthur, several foreign officers, and distinguished artillerymen and engineers. Three rounds were fired with service (14lb.) charges, and six with battering (22lb.) charges. We believe we are correct in stating that no hitch of any description occurred. After each discharge the gun recoiled easily back under cover. After each loading, on the relapse of the pawl, it re-assumed as easily its elevated position. The experiment was completely and remarkably successful—remarkably, because some failure of detail might, under the circumstances, have reasonably been anticipated; but no such failure occurred. All went as smoothly as though the invention had been subjected to infinite preliminary trials, and the general impression produced upon all present was that the mechanical part of the invention was all that could be desired. As to the engineering advantages, those, thus far, are matters of theoretical speculation; but their establishment approaches to a demonstration in face of the success which attended Tuesday's trials. Indeed, they had already, in anticipation of this trial, been recognized by the engineers, to whom we must do the credit of observing that they have all along perceived, with intelligent professional instinct, the immense importance of the invention, provided its action can be guaranteed.

Of course, however, Tuesday's trial was, in a sense, preliminary only. There are many exceptional contingencies of actual service to which the contrivance will have to be subjected before its absolute success can be pronounced. It must be fired at with shell through the crest of a parapet; it must be exposed to atmospheric influences; it must be covered with dirt and sand. If, under these circumstances, pushed as far as imitated conditions of warfare can carry them, the carriage answers as it did on Tuesday, then assuredly an important problem of modern defence will have been solved. It will then be possible, for the first time, to use for land defence guns *en barbette*, without any of the disadvantages naturally belonging to that system; it will be possible to dispense with costly iron shields and plating; with concrete and masonry foundations, scarcely less costly; with cupolas and turrets; to obtain ample protection by means of earthen parapets; to place guns in sunken pits, quite invisible to an enemy's attack, or behind natural undulations of ground, slightly scarped behind to admit of the application of the system, even to run guns along on rails and to fire over the parapets, as the inclination or opportunity may serve. These things, and others which need not here be detailed, will proceed from the adoption of this ingenious invention; and these things appear to us of so much importance as to justify the close watching of the fate and progress of the invention by which they are to be brought about.

THE NATIONAL DEAD.

THE honors paid by the survivors of the last war, to the graves of their fallen comrades, call up many sad and many pleasing thoughts, some of which are contained in the following verses:

A SECOND REVIEW OF THE GRAND ARMY.

BY FR. BRETT HARTE.

I read last night of the Grand Review
In Washington's chiefest avenue—
Two hundred thousand men in blue

I think they said was the number—
Till I seemed to hear their trampling feet,
The bugle's blast and the drum's quick beat,
The clatter of hoofs in the stony street,
The cheers of people who came to greet.
And the thousand details that to repeat

Would only my verse encumber—
Till I fell in a reverie, sad and sweet,
And then to a fitful slumber.
When, lo! in a vision I seemed to stand
In the lonely Capitol. On each hand
Far stretched the portico, dim and grand
Its columns ranged like a martial band
Of sheeted spectres, whom some command
Had called to a last reviewing;
And the streets of the city were white and bare,
No footfall echoed across the square,
But out of the misty midnight air
I heard in the distance a trumpet blare,
And the wandering night-winds seemed to bear
The sound of a far tattooing.

Then I held my breath with fear and dread,
For into the square, with a brazen tread,
There rode a figure whose steady head
O'erlooked the review that morning.
That never bowed from its firm-set seat
When the living column passed its feet,
Yet now rode steadily up the street
To the phantom bugle's warning;
Till it reached the Capitol square, and wheeled;
And there in the moonlight stood revealed
A well-known form that in State and field
Had led our patriot sires;
Whose face was turned to the sleeping camp,
Afar through the river's fog and damp
That showed no flicker, nor wan lamp,
Nor wasted bivouac fires.

And I saw a phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum
Of wailing and lamentation;
The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville,
The men whose wasted figures fill
The patriot graves of the nation.

And there came the nameless dead—the men
Who perished in fever swamp and fen,
The slowly-starved of the prison-pen;
And, marching beside the others,
Came the dusky martyrs of Pillow's fight,
With limbs enfranchised and bearing bright;
I thought—perhaps 'twas the pale moonlight
They looked as white as their brothers!

And so all night marched the Nation's dead
With never a banner above them spread,
Nor a badge, nor a motto brandished;
No mark—save the bare uncovered head
Of the silent bronze Reviewer—
With never an arch save the vaulted sky,
With never a flower save those that lie
On the distant graves—for love could buy
No gift that was purer or truer.

So all night long swept the strange array,
So all night long till the morning gray
I watched for one who had passed away;
With a reverent awe and wonder—
Till a blue cap waved in the length'ning line,
And I knew that one who was kin of mine
Had come, and I spake—and lo! that sign
Awakened me from my slumber.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted
First Lieutenant H. C. Cushing, Fourth U. S. Artillery,
brevet major U. S. Army.

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Secretary of the Navy has made a report to Congress, giving the strength of the Navy of the United States on the 1st of April, 1861, the number of vessels built or bought for the Navy since that time, and the disposal made of them.

On the 1st day of April, 1861, the Government owned the following vessels:

Ships of the line.....	10	Screw frigates.....	7
Frigates.....	10	First-class steam sloops.....	10
Sloops-of-war.....	20	Second-class steam sloops.....	8
Brigs.....	3	Third-class steam sloops.....	9
Store vessels.....	3	Steam tenders.....	3
Permanent stores and receiving ships.....	6	Total.....	89

The following is a list of vessels built for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861:

Screw sloops.....	31
Gunboats.....	23
Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders.....	27
Paddle-wheel steamers, of iron, double-enders.....	8
Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders.....	12
Tugs.....	11
Iron-clad vessels, sea-going, casemated.....	2
Iron-clad vessels, sea-going, single-turret.....	2
Iron-clad vessels, double-turret.....	9
Iron-clad vessels, single-turret.....	44
Iron-clad vessels, casemated.....	4
Torpedo vessel.....	1
Screw sloop.....	1
Powder tugs.....	2
Iron clad vessels (first completed).....	2
Total.....	179

Ten of the above vessels cost over one million dollars each, as follows:

Madawaska, screw sloop.....	\$1,637,680 52
Wampamong, screw sloop.....	1,575,043 84
Piscataqua, screw sloop.....	1,177,895 04
Guerriere, screw sloop.....	1,164,326 10
Dunderberg, iron-clad.....	1,041,660 87
Puritan, iron-clad.....	1,974,622 93
Dictator, iron-clad.....	1,382,991 24
Miantonomah, iron-clad.....	1,310,773 08
Agamemnon, iron-clad.....	1,016,071 18
Tonawanda, iron-clad.....	1,156,323 82

The Government also bought four hundred and ninety-seven vessels for the Navy Department, of which three hundred and sixty-three have since been sold, and ninety-seven lost, destroyed, sunk as obstructions, transferred to Army, etc.; thirty-seven are still in service.

A MILITARY Commission is appointed to meet at Brownsville, Texas, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for Commission: Brevet Major-General A. McD. McCook, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-sixth Infantry; Brevet Colonel A. M. Randolph, captain First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prime, captain Twenty-sixth Infantry; Captain Wm. H. McLaughlin, Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant S. H. Lincoln, Twenty-sixth Infantry. First Lieutenant J. W. Dickinson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

CAPTAIN A. E. Hooker, Ninth Cavalry, has been assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector General Fifth Military District.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

FIRING ON PRISONERS BY A GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As there is much dispute, and in many cases a feeling of insecurity, at this post on the question of the liability of a sentry over prisoners in the case of an attempted escape and consequent shooting, I beg the privilege of referring the matter to you to know what the law may be in the premises.

Twice, within a short time, at this post, prisoners have escaped from the "supernumerary" placed in charge of them on working parties, in both cases the guard fired, but ineffectually. Had the shot been only too successful and the prisoner killed, would the guard under any circumstances be amenable to civil authority—supposing the man killed to have friends influential or wealthy enough to push the enquiry? an item which is unfortunately far too important a one in this country. The orders to fire upon prisoners are only verbal, and in most cases given by a non-commissioned officer, by the authority of the officer of the day.

In the two cases referred to, the men in charge of prisoners who escaped, fired, but not hitting their men or causing them to halt, they were placed in confinement and tried by General Court-martial—acquitted it is true—but to await a trial at this post is far from a light punishment, as it involves eleven hours hard labor each day for perhaps one, two, or more months. If the civil authorities have anything to say in the matter it places the sentry in a tight place between the two—no *in medias res tutissimum*, etc., can save him, unless he do as one wag in the company suggested—if your man bolts, bolt after him and never come back.

I have consulted Benet and Holt's Digest, without much enlightenment, would you kindly relieve the minds of many men at this post and doubtless many elsewhere.

IGNIS VIA.

We publish elsewhere in this issue, General Canby's order in the case of a soldier who was tried for shooting a prisoner, which will serve to answer the questions raised by the above correspondent. It is undoubtedly necessary to try a soldier who fires at, but fails to shoot a prisoner escaping from the guard, as otherwise, many prisoners might escape through the connivance of the sentinels placed over them.

UPTON'S TACTICS IN THE FIELD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having carefully perused the various communications on "Upton's Tactics" lately published in the JOURNAL, I think I am doing their writers no injustice when I say that, in confining themselves too closely to the speculative, they have almost entirely lost sight of the practical. Theoretically, the tactics have already been tried; but the question that presents itself here is, are they adapted to the exigencies of the field of battle? I have no reference to those bloody fields described by some historians on which one man was killed, and for which Upton appears to have provided by prescribing that vacancies in the front rank should be filled by those in the rear rank; but I refer to battles like that of Gettysburg in which fifty per cent. of the regular division were placed *hors de combat*. All appear to agree that the wheeling of an incomplete set of fours is attended with difficulty even on the drill ground. What will then be the difficulty under a severe fire, when your sets are all incomplete? A good many officers to whom the question was presented in this form agree with me, that men, while firing and being fired upon, will not, as a body, have presence of mind enough to conform with the principles laid down in the tactics, and unless you have resort to the facings, confusion will ensue. If the basis—the unit of a front of four men—fails, the superstructure, however beautiful and symmetrical it may be, will fall to the ground. To test the soundness of this view, let officers, while drilling their companies, direct men here and there to drop out of the ranks. Even on the drill ground they will find it impracticable.

The easy application of these tactics to all arms of the service is an argument used in their favor. Now the modes of operating of two such arms of the service as cavalry—effective in the *offensive* only—and infantry are so diverse that the same tactics can hardly be supposed to be adapted to both. I may be wrong in the views above presented, but I trust abler persons will consider them of sufficient importance to consider them and give their opinions in the JOURNAL, and thus enlighten those who doubt the practicalness of "Upton's Tactics."

May 25, 1868.

GETTYSBURG.

LIFE IN ARIZONA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The spring has fully opened, and the rapidly increasing heat of each succeeding day warns us to prepare our minds to endure the dreaded effect of the coming summer's sun—to undergo a martyrdom that only a year's residence in Arizona can make one fully understand and appreciate.

In a short time I shall, by reason of the heat, be incapacitated for any unnecessary exertion; and I therefore embrace this opportunity of sending you a short sketch, which will give an idea of how time passes with those of us who are unfortunate enough to be banished to this *Ultima Thule*.

Life in Arizona, especially at Camp McPherson, is not blessed with a superabundance of pleasures, but we have the consolation of feeling it is prolonged, for the climate seems to disagree with old Time, so that he wings his flight slowly and painfully. "The long hours go and come and go," and bring nothing to relieve the horrible monotony, save now and then an inspector-general, who doesn't always prove a blessing. The governor (McCormick) passed through here the other day, canvassing the Territory for the coming election to Congress; and as he is an excellent hand at brewing punches, toddies and other invigorating stimulants, and had the necessary material with him, he created an unusual excitement, and soon became highly elevated—in our esteem. He is evidently an old hand at electioneering, and his arguments are undoubtedly persuasive and eloquent, and will lead to his being warmly received by the intelligent (?) inhabitants of this fertile (?) country at whatever place he may visit during his tour.

The only constant excitement we have is afforded us by the mail, and that would excite old Job himself if he were living and here. Eight times a month the contractor (some miserable old humbug) has agreed to furnish us with a mail, yet we have hitherto considered ourselves very fortunate if we succeeded in receiving it but once during that time.

All last winter we were kept in a fever of excitement, owing to the detention of our letters by the overflowing of some river, or the impassability of the roads; and, to cap the climax, after the mail had surmounted all those obstacles, and was in a fair way of getting somewhere, the confounded Apaches gobbled it, wounding the mail-carrier and killing the escort. Fancy a lot of half-naked brutal Indians holding a war-dance over the sacred writings of our respected relatives, and clawing over the delicate superscriptions of our loved friends with their dirty fists.

What would our lives be without the mail?—a nullity, a void, a hated, weary burden of nothingness. It is the only connecting link between us and civilization—between the dreary monotony of the present and the exciting pleasures of the past—the sole oasis in the desert of our lives here. We watch for its coming with hearts full of loving anticipations, and our eyes lighten with a radiant glow of pleasure as we discern, in the far distance, the welcome form of the carrier. We crowd around the worn but revered old leather bag, with hungry looks; and as we receive our allotted portions of written joy, we hurry away, with hearts too full for utterance, to commune, each in the privacy of his own apartment, with the dear absent. For a brief time, mothers and sisters, fathers and brothers, old comrades and dear friends crowd around us, in spirit, and for awhile we forget the bitter reality of the present in the sweet imaginings of the past. But only for awhile. As we raise our moist eyes from the last dear page they catch a glimpse of the dreary waste of barren hills and rocks that hem us in, and we fall back with a sigh, and, I am afraid, sometimes with a curse, into our habitual state of moody dissatisfaction.

I have had my share of Indian hunting, yet even that does not afford one-tenth part of the excitement the uninitiated imagine it does; but is nearly as monotonous as camp life. Besides, it is utterly demoralizing to what early piety may have been instilled into us in our bringing up; for I defy any one to make his way over this country without the aid of profanity. Many and many a time, when following those "will o' the wisp" moccasin tracks I have come to some confounded canon of piled-up rocks and slippery precipices, which would have been utterly impassable for myself and men if we had not literally cursed ourselves over. As for the horses (I had the unappreciated honor of commanding a company of cavalry some time ago), I have seen them fall all distances—from five to forty feet—and, like Mark Twain's baby (provided they had the privilege of alighting on their heads), they rather enjoyed it.

I have a young Indian boy, three years old, who has been bound to me by the territorial laws, and I have named him "Hitchi-hitchi," after the late celebrated Hualapai chief of that name—his father, a red-skinned villain, who caused a world of trouble and grief. I have sworn to start him in the "straight and narrow path"—to educate him, but I am afraid I will have a hard old time of it, for the little imp won't do anything but scowl and eat; the latter he does to perfection, and his "rotundity" is becoming immense.

From all reports, I judge the summer's campaign will soon open, and General Devin, whose reputation as a good fighter and an accomplished gentleman, is too well-known for me to presume to comment upon, will no doubt make "good Indians" of a large portion of the Apaches.

I sincerely hope so, for notwithstanding the great distaste I have for this Territory, I cannot but acknowledge that it is inexhaustibly rich in mineral resources, which can never be developed until Indian troubles cease.

ECLIPSE.
CAMP MCPHERSON, A. T., April 25, 1868.

THE REGISTER OF WEST POINT GRADUATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: For several months I have been deprived of my usual weekly perusal of your valuable paper, and on a recent examination of some of the back numbers I found your editorials of the 21st and 28th of March, reviewing General Cullum's "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy." While heartily concurring with the spirit and agreeing with many of the sentiments of those articles, I hope—as a matter of at least negative justice to certain graduates—that you will permit me to express a somewhat difficult dissent from a portion of your enthusiastic eulogy of the work and its venerable and amiable author.

As more than two thousand names—running through a period of sixty years—are introduced, no one person can possibly determine the number of inaccuracies recorded, because no one person is familiar with the civil and military history of all the others. There are frequent errors which are supposed to be typographical, as they would otherwise indicate that cadets enter the Academy from the age of 13 to 23; but I propose to notice a few of different character which have been perceived in a cursory perusal, and to call your attention to what strikes me as the prominent idea of the two ponderous volumes. Now, it is not expected that General Cullum should be infallible, or more impartial than other men possessing ordinary human infirmities, but his devotion to the corps of engineers has grown by age into something more than an *esprit de corps*, and as he appeals to the Army for re-imbursement for his labors, and it is implied in this appeal that he has done equal and exact justice to the various corps of the Army, every officer had the right to assume that the work was compiled in conformity with that principle. Is this the fact? Has he not, by an amiable professional weakness, given an invidious prominence to the services of certain officers, and an undue importance and preponderance to one corps of the Army over every other?

It is uncertain whether General Cullum relies on official data or on individual authority for some of his matter, but it is certain that he does not always follow either the one or the other. I find that, in order to swell that portion of the record of No.—, which he allows to small capitals, he has repeated the reason of the brevet for each grade, whereas in No.—, of the same class, the two brevets are modestly included under a single reason. The latter rule is observed in the case of No.—, who receives his three brevets for one insertion of "faithful and meritorious services," while in the case of No.—, for the same grade of brevets, the conspicuous embellishment of small capitals is thrice repeated, and a high-sounding superlative added or introduced, which is not warranted by the official authority. That authority, I assume to be the only official report known to exist—General Orders No. 71, 1866—of the most tremendous battle in the world's history, fought no one knows where, unless in the bureaus at Washington, the battle of March 13, 1865, in which, though there may have been a few "killed" or "wounded," the striking peculiarity appears that there was not one "missing." How many other similar cases there may be, I know not; these are sufficient, however, to indicate carelessness or indifference, if not partiality, favor or affection.

But I pass on to the prominent feature of the work, which has not been referred to in any of the written or printed notices that have come under my observation. It is freely conceded—because the law asserts it—that the functions of the engineers are generally confined to the most elevated branches of the military profession, but it does not necessarily follow from this fact that their duties are so much more onerous and numerous than the less elevated branches, as is implied in the extraordinary space assigned to their achievements in General Cullum's "Biographical Register." Now compare, if you please, the superficial area allotted to certain members of the corps of engineers with that allowed to the same number of the most distinguished offi-

cers of the army belonging to other corps or regiments. The very first page furnishes evidence of the point under consideration, in the space given to the career of the first graduate of the Academy. There is no single incident in this history differing from the ordinary events in the life of an army officer, and yet General Cullum has devoted more than one page to a development of the facts in the usual way; and with characteristic amiability he gives us a second edition of the same facts, slightly varied in the arrangement, in order to expand the record and give a wider circulation to a very neat specimen of military rhetoric, which might otherwise have passed into the limbo which awaits most general orders. About two pages of biography are devoted to No.—, while it may be observed that scores of officers of nearly the same period of service—belonging of course to a less elevated branch—and who were actively engaged in the field, in Florida, in Mexico, and during the Rebellion, are dispatched with perhaps a single page or less.

Any one who will take the trouble, or any one who will cursorily glance through General Cullum's volumes, cannot fail to remark, though he may not be surprised, with what intensity of affection, and elaborate minuteness of detail, this labor of love for the engineers has been performed. One of these biographies equals in extent that of the most brilliant soldier of the war, and several surpass in magnitude those of Grant, Thomas and others, whose achievements in the public service are popularly believed to be quite as numerous as those of any member of the corps of engineers. It cannot be considered invidious to cite individual instances, for this work is before the public, the names introduced are public characters, and are therefore amenable to public criticism. Two of these, Nos.— and —, stand out so conspicuously that they cannot pass without special observation. Not one of these officers ever commanded a company in the field; but as the Biographical Register somewhat facetiously claims to be, preeminently, a record of "work," look, if you please, at the prodigious achievements of these gentlemen as measured by General Cullum's standard. And as happily illustrative of the author's capacity for this kind of biography, I beg leave to call your attention to an extract from the history of No.—. "Building Fort Sumter and repairing Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie; constructing wharves at Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney, and preservation of the sites of the fortifications in Charleston harbor." Again: "Member of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, associate member of Western Sanitary Commission, Jan. 2, to July 11, 1862; chief engineer of the Department of Missouri, Nov. 19, 1861 to March 11, 1862, and of the Department of the Mississippi, March 11, to July 11, 1862; Chief of staff of Major-General Halleck, while commanding the Department of Missouri and of the Mississippi, Nov. 19, 1861 to July 11, 1862, while general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, July 11, 1862, to March 12, 1864, and while chief of staff of the army, March 12, to Sept. 5, 1864; member of Board for the examination of the fortifications and system of defence of the city of St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2, 1861, to Feb. 6, 1862,—and of Army and Navy Board, to examine the condition and fitness of the Mississippi Gun and Mortar Boat Flotilla, Dec. 9–31, 1861, etc., etc., etc. The marvellous ingenuity which has been exercised here to magnify and multiply, to transform and to transpose, to eke out by change of phrase and redundancy of terms, the ordinary duties of a single position, is worthy of the highest admiration. The number, variety and magnitude of these duties are perhaps only equalled by those of No.— whose record—though modestly silent in reference to his somewhat unprofessional exit from the field of Bull Run on the back of an artillery horse with the harness on—exhibits a similar application of permutations, combinations and arrangements, and which is made possible only by Mrs. Malprop's theory of "three gentlemen at once." Compared with this avalanche of labor so cruelly thrust upon a single individual, the twelve labors of Hercules fade into feebleness, and the heathen hero ought to be tumbled at once from his proud pedestal in the Pantheon to make room for one of nobler prowess and loftier achievement. If these duties were not of the most elevated character, their magnitude and importance might be illustrated by comparing them with those of a paymaster or commissary, attached to the general's staff at the same time. The paymaster's record might read something like this: "Paid the troops at headquarters, April 1st to 10th; member of a court-martial at a neighboring post April 10th to May 5th; examined accounts and estimated for funds, May 5th to 31st; paid the general and staff, June 1st to 7th," etc. The commissary's biography for the same period might run thus: "Issued the usual rations to Companies A, B, and C, April 1st, to 5th, to D, E, F, 5th to 10th, and to G, H, I, K, 10th to 20th; member of Board of Survey to examine condition and fitness of supplies received from New York, April 20th to May 10th; issued hard bread instead of soft, May 11th to 20th, and bacon in lieu of pork, and rice in lieu of beans, May 20th to June 10th," etc.

But there is another interesting feature in the extract quoted above, and one that is probably the most unique and striking of anything to be found in military history. General Fremont roused the risibles of the entire army by his grandiloquent order at St. Louis, in 1861, announcing the number and titles of his staff; but he introduced no such startling novelty as chief of staff to the chief of staff, a position I suppose, which, in the scientific language of one of the most elevated branches, might be defined as a military second differential.

In one case General Cullum has so far departed from his usual style as to introduce an apology for No.—, for not having served in the rebellion. It is not improbable that other absentees may have had quite as good reasons for preferring their ease and private business to the hardships of the field, but we find no excuse offered for any other delinquent. No. 102, is made a colonel, to date from April 3, 1861, whereas it does not appear from the Army Register or any other accessible official source, that he has ever had a commission of that grade. The history of No. 584 is extended beyond the usual period of Gen-

eral Cullum's rebellion record, in the phrase "Died, Aug., 1868, in Arkansas; Aged 58," while it is certain that the unfortunate individual a few months since was cultivating corn and cabbages at his home in one of the southern military districts. And finally, to return once more to the engineers, how much of the whole truth of the matter, is given in the marginal note appended to the history of No. —?

But I have already trespassed too largely upon your columns. In what has been written, I must not be understood as wishing to detract from the just merit of any member of the corps of engineers. So far as it was consistent with the plan of his work it was the duty of General Cullum to present a fair abstract of the services of every officer of that corps, as well as of the services of every other graduate of the Military Academy. But while the former was done, and ought to have been done, why was the latter left undone?

R.
NEW YORK, May 26, 1868.

ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for fifty days has been granted Major Joseph Stewart, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

BREVET Colonel George A. Forsyth, major Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will accompany Major-General Sheridan to Fort Hays.

LIEUTENANT F. Berea Taylor, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is stationed at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., in command of detachment of Company F of his regiment.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Myles J. Gahan, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report without delay to the commanding officer post of Austin, Tex., for temporary duty.

FIRST Lieutenant J. M. Johnson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from special service in St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed at once to join his company in the District of the Upper Arkansas.

BREVET Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, major Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Post of Vicksburg, and will proceed to Natchez, Miss., and assume command of that post.

THE post of Cedar Point, C. T., is being broken up. Company F, Fifth Infantry, Captain Simon Snyder, which constituted the garrison of Cedar Point, is ordered to take post at Fort Riley, Kansas.

THE leave of absence for twenty days granted Captain E. S. Huntington, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 73, current series, Headquarters Department of Washington, has been extended ten days.

BREVET Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, lieutenant-colonel Third Infantry, assumed command of his regiment and of the District Upper Arkansas, on the 18th May. General Sully is a terror to the Indians.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of forty days, has been granted to Second Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of forty days, has been granted to Second Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, upon surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military, has been granted to Second Lieutenant W. H. Hamner, Twentieth Infantry.

SECOND Lieut. Chas. A. Vernou, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been detached from his regiment, and will report in person to the assistant commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas, for duty.

BREVET Brigadier-General B. C. Card, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, will be relieved from duty as Post Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by an officer to be designated by the commanding officer at that post.

GENERAL Alfred Sully relieved Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. English, major of Infantry, in the command of the District of the Upper Arkansas. Colonel English will command the independent post of Fort Riley, Kansas.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp Department of the Missouri, will proceed to the Sac and Fox agency, Kansas, under such special instructions as he may receive from Major-General Sheridan, commanding.

UPON the recommendation of the surgeon-in-chief, the contract of acting assistant surgeon J. W. Wheeler, U. S. Army, for service at Waco, Tex., has been annulled, to take effect March 30, 1868, that post having been discontinued on that date.

ASSISTANT Surgeon C. C. Dumreicher, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Austin, Tex., and report to the commanding officer Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, for duty, to accompany that command to Fort Concho, Tex.

BREVET Major B. T. Hutchins, captain Sixth Cavalry, having reported in compliance with instructions, has been relieved from duty in the District of Louisiana, and will report in person to the acting assistant adjutant-general Fifth Military District.

CAPTAIN Thomas W. Walker, brevet major U. S. Army, has resigned the presidency of Norwich University on account of the failure of the Board of Trustees of said institution to comply with the conditions under which he accepted said presidency.

GENERAL Sheridan was at Fort Wallace, Kansas, on the 15th May, examined the post and its vicinity on the 16th, arranged precautionary measures in case of any Indian troubles, and left on his return to the East at an early hour on the morning of the 17th.

CAPTAIN Henry Clayton, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, not having availed himself of the leave of absence

granted in Special Order No. 164, paragraph 3, series of 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the District, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of thirty days.

SECOND Lieutenant D. F. Stiles, Twenty-sixth Infantry, has been ordered to proceed without delay from San Antonio, Tex., to Waco, Tex., and return under special instructions from Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding the District of Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant J. P. Richardson, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas, and will proceed to join his company, stationed in the Sub-District of the Rio Grande.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon G. W. Hatch, U. S. Army, having been relieved from duty at Jackson, La., has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Austin, Tex., and report to the commanding general and to the chief medical officer District of Texas for assignment to duty.

BREVET Major-General A. Ames, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters, Sub-District of Mississippi, in compliance with orders from Headquarters Fourth Military District, has been assigned to the command of the Post of Vicksburg.

FIRST Lieutenant Hamilton C. Peterson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, has been relieved from further duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas, and will proceed without delay to join his company, stationed in the Sub-District of the Rio Grande.

FIRST Lieutenant E. C. Gilbreath, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed with Company B of that regiment to Brookhaven, Miss., and take station at that place, temporarily, taking with him the camp and garrison equipage belonging to the company, and rations to July 1, 1868.

BREVET Brigadier-General William N. Grier, colonel Third U. S. Cavalry, having reported in person at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Harker, Ks., and assume command of the detachment of recruits for the Third U. S. Cavalry, now at that post, and conduct it to Fort Union, N. M.

BREVET Brigadier-General Joseph R. Smith, U. S. Army (retired), having reported to the commanding general Department of the Lakes, in compliance with paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 117, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, May 16, 1868, has been temporarily assigned to duty at Department Headquarters.

CAPTAIN W. J. L. Nicodemus, Twelfth Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army, has been detailed as acting assistant inspector-general at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, and will report without delay to Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Carroll, Twenty-first Infantry, brevet major-general U. S. Army, acting assistant inspector-general, for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant William A. Cameron, Fifth U. S. Artillery, having been tried by a General Court-martial and found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," has been sentenced "to be suspended from rank and confined to the limits of his post, for one calendar month, and to forfeit his pay proper for the same period."

BREVET Major Murray Davis, of General Hallock's staff, arrived in New York, from California, on the 28th ult., in the steamer *Henry Chavney*. The major is now on his wedding trip, having recently married a daughter of General Kirkham, of the Army. Major Davis was formerly on duty in Secretary Stanton's office, as a major and assistant adjutant-general of Volunteers, but is now a captain in the Eighth Cavalry.

THE following is a transcript from the register of officers at Headquarters Fifth Military District for the week ending May 24, 1868: Captain A. M. Randal, First Artillery, brevet colonel; Lieut.-Col. A. McD. McCook, Twenty-sixth Infantry, brevet major-general; First Lieutenant George W. Smith, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Captain B. F. Hutchins, Sixth Cavalry, brevet major; First Lieutenant William H. Hicks, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant H. L. Stone, Forty-first Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon C. G. Cade, U. S. Army, has been ordered to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon O. H. Crandall in his duties as Post Surgeon at Jackson, Miss. Upon being relieved, Acting Assistant Surgeon Crandall will proceed to the post of Brookhaven, Miss., and will take with him such medical supplies as the immediate wants of the troops at Brookhaven may demand, and will receipt for such supplies as may be transferred to him by the Post Surgeon of the Post of Vicksburg, Miss.

BREVET Major-General A. Ames, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Fourth Military District, and will report to the commanding officer Sub-District of Mississippi for duty. In making the above announcement, Brevet Major-General Gillem thanks General Ames for the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has performed the varied and important duties that have devolved upon him.

THE following alterations have taken place at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending June 2d, pursuant to instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City: First Lieutenant John L. Worden, First U. S. Infantry, reported for temporary duty, and in conducting detachments of recruits to their regiments. The following detachments of recruits left depot on the 30th ult., en route to Richmond, Va., for assignment to the Eleventh U. S. Infantry: thirty-four men, under the command of First Lieutenant Constant Williams, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth,

Kansas, week ending May 23, 1868: Second Lieutenant J. W. Steele, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, May 21, 1868, en route to join regiment in New Mexico; First Lieutenant I. B. Nixon, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, May 22, 1868, en route to join regiment in New Mexico; Second Lieutenant L. Wesley Cooke, Third U. S. Infantry, May 20, 1868, on leave of absence; Acting Assistant Surgeon Jules Le Carpentier, Medical Department, May 23, 1868, reporting for duty.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Lyon, C. T., on Wednesday, the 3d day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court—Brevet Major James S. Casey, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Matthew Berry, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. W. Thomas, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. W. Hannay, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant T. B. Briggs, Third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant S. W. Bonsall, Third U. S. Infantry, judge advocate.

LIEUTENANT Charles E. Moore, regimental quartermaster of the Sixteenth, while passing through one of the streets of Savannah, on last Thursday, was severely wounded by a ball from a pistol in the hands of his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. H. Mason. The shot took effect in his neck, and Mrs. Mason endeavored to fire a second time, but failed. The cause of the shooting is said to be that Mrs. Mason desired her daughter to appear upon the stage, a proposition to which neither the lady nor her husband consented. Mrs. Mason gave herself up to the civil authorities, and although Lieutenant Moore lay for some time in a critical condition, hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Camden, Arkansas, at ten o'clock A. M., on the 5th proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Captain Harry M. Smith, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Captain A. Ramsey Nininger, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Wenie, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Simon C. Vedder, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant John A. Payne, Twenty-eighth Infantry. Brevet Captain H. H. Crews, first lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Baton Rouge, La., on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General George Sykes, lieutenant-colonel, Fifth Infantry; Brevet Major Cyrus Bacon, captain, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Captain A. A. Harbach, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant William J. Driggs, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Robnett, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant Louis M. Morris, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Wharton White, Twentieth Infantry. First Lieutenant S. E. Carncross, Twentieth Infantry, judge advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M., on Monday, the 22d day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Stanwood, captain Third Cavalry; Captain James H. Gageby, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Peter D. Vroom, Third U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant George W. Baird, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry Ayres, Third U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John W. Jordon, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William Gerlach, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry. Judge-Advocate, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Gibson, assistant surgeon U. S. Army.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, chief quartermaster Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to Texas, and make a thorough inspection of his department at the several posts in that district, commencing at Indiana, and proceeding to San Antonio, McKavett, Fort Concho, Fort Griffin, Fort Richardson, Weatherford and Austin, to San Antonio; thence via Fort Inge, Fort Clark, Fort Stockton and Fort Davis, to Concordia; and thence to the posts in the Sub-District of the Rio Grande, including Brazos, and returning to San Antonio; thence to Brenham, Galveston and New Orleans. During the absence of General Tompkins, Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster U. S. Army, will, in addition to his other duties, act as chief quartermaster Fifth Military District and District of Louisiana, signing all necessary papers as "in charge of office."

THE Hawaiian *Gazette* of March 25th, recently received, contains the following paragraph:

On Saturday last, her Majesty Queen Emma went on board of the *Stonecast*, accompanied by his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. She remained upon the ship about an hour, during which Commander Brown showed to the party the various details and contrivances of his novel craft. Her Majesty Queen Emma received at dinner yesterday Commander Brown, of the *Stonecast*, Colonel Spaulding, acting United States minister, and others. The Queen was very much pleased to welcome Commander Brown, who was in command of the vessel which carried her to Mount Vernon while she was here. The islanders visited the vessel in large numbers, and were very much astonished at her appearance.

THE headquarters of the Third Infantry, with Company E of that regiment, has been moved from Fort Riley to Fort Harker, Kansas, and the headquarters Fifth Infantry, with Company K, from Harker to Riley.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

EVERY British soldier, when he enlists, is supplied with a Bible by the Government. There also exists a benevolent organization called the Naval and Military Bible Society, which supplies Bibles and Testaments to soldiers and sailors. Inasmuch as the Bibles furnished by the Government have to be shown on certain occasions in good condition, the men are not apt to make much use of them, even if inclined to such reading. This Society, therefore, sees to it that they are supplied with cheap Bibles and Testaments for actual use.

INTERESTING experiments have recently been made at Chatham by the Royal Engineers, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new application of the diving apparatus, invented by Mr. Siebi, submarine engineer to the Royal Navy, by which two divers can be sent down in any depth of water, and supplied with air from the same pump. The Admiralty diver descended, by means of the apparatus, to a depth of sixty feet, followed immediately afterward by Lieutenant T. Fraser, Royal Engineers. Air was supplied to both the divers by means of one cylinder, and, after walking a considerable distance and remaining under water some time, the divers returned to the surface, both stating that they were furnished with abundance of air, while neither suffered the slightest inconvenience. The diving apparatus is fitted with a self-acting pressure gauge, which registers the pressure in pounds, while the invention can also be used as a submarine lamp, by which means the diver can be assisted by a steady light. Two officers subsequently descended to the great depth of 108 feet, with the two cylinders of the air-pump connected, without experiencing the least inconvenience.

AN excellent British benevolence is the "Soldiers' Home and Destitute Sailors' Asylum," situated on the London docks, where a new dormitory has recently been constructed. During the last year, 11,037 seamen had boarded in the home. In the course of the year £90,135 of the sailors' money had passed through the hands of the cashier, £32,083 had been remitted by the sailors either for their own use or that of their relatives, and £4,434 invested in the savings bank.

IT is worthy of note that France has been receiving increased quantities of arms from Belgium this year. In the first two months of 1868 the value of the arms sent from Belgium to France was £38,324, as compared with £23,143 in the corresponding period of 1867.

FRENCH civilians complain of the outrages and dangers incident to the practice of allowing soldiers to carry their side-arms when off duty, and ask that it be no longer permitted. The French soldier considers himself a being different from and superior to a French civilian, and when he is drunk or excited is apt to assert himself in a disagreeable way. Several Courts-martial have recently occurred upon soldiers accused of using their side-arms on inoffensive civilians. A notable instance is that of two drunken soldiers who grossly assaulted and wounded two women near Versailles. The men were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

"THE introduction of the new fire-arms," says the *Patrie*, "has given to the quality of good shooting an exceptional importance not only in the Army but also in the Navy. On that ground the Minister of Marine has decided that for the future an officer from the School of Musketry Practice at the Camp of Chalons, shall form part of the staff on board vessels of war properly so-called, frigates, corvettes, and steam-dispatch boats of the first class. The object is to perfect the seamen in the practice of musketry."

A FRENCH correspondent quoted in the *Army and Navy Gazette* says that M. de Coninck has proposed the only rational way of putting out a fire on board ship. It consists in driving carbonic acid into the hold, the usual seat of the disaster, by means of the pumps. M. E. Dubosc, Jr., approves of the agent, but suggests another way of applying it, which consists in condensing this gas under a pressure of 25 atmospheres in iron receptacles, a certain number of which should be taken on board before starting. Four of these, of the capacity of 2,000 litres (440 gallons) would contain 200-litres of carbonic acid, value 1,000 fr. all included, and would be amply sufficient to extinguish any fire, the more so, because this gas, besides its property of preventing combustion, is heavier than air, and would therefore penetrate to the lowest points where the fire might be lurking.

A COURT-MARTIAL, sitting at Grenoble, France, has sentenced a man to death for desertion before the enemy. It appears that Andre Saunier, when in the Crimea, stole 470 francs from his captain, and went over to the Russians. After some years he returned to France, was taken up for theft, and recognized as a deserter.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

The office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been removed to Rooms 14 and 15, on another floor of the same building.

THE UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD FLEET.

FTER ridiculing for so many years the American monitor, and holding up for comparison with it the armored high-sided ship, some of the scientific men in England are beginning to question whether the monitor principle is not the true one after all. To be sure, it is rather late to make this inquiry, after so many millions of pounds have been invested in the broadside leviathans, and after the British navy has been entirely reconstructed on this basis. But the despised "Yankee cheese-box" seems to stand the test of time and to assert its merits. The official accounts of their captures of Confederate iron-clads and Confederate forts during the late war were with difficulty believed by genuine Englishmen, who thought there was some catch in these reports. The apparition of the *Miantonomoh* in the British Channel did give a sudden start of surprise to our English friends who never would admit (we have got nearly the whole leading press on record to this effect) that a monitor could "go to sea." But, it was chiefly the trials of English broadside iron-clads that brought the monitors into favor. And, in a word, while we in America have about given up talking of the wonderful invention which saved our Navy, if not the Union itself, during the war, the English converts to the monitor system are now advocating it with all the zeal of neophytes.

The reports of Admiral WORDEN, comprising the sub-reports of captains, concerning the cruise of the British iron-clad fleet in the channel, prepared for Parliamentary inspection, have naturally caused some stir in being made public. For one example of many which might be quoted, the captain of one of these vessels reports:

On the 9th of October, at general quarters the guns might have been occasionally worked, with lower half ports up, but they were practically useless, as the sea washed into the muzzles directly they were exposed. On the 14th, under steam alone, with a considerable long swell on, and the wind abeam, it would have been just practicable to keep the weather-ports open, but no guns could have been fought without great caution. On the 29th, the position under steam, with a long ground swell, was pretty much the same. No ports could be opened, no broadside guns used, and it was found necessary to bar in the main-deck ports.

A pretty kind of fighting vessel this! The other vessels proved, as we have repeatedly said, from viewing their measurements and armor, that they would be not much more efficient, except in calm weather. Those in which the sea did not wash into the muzzles of the gun, rolled so heavily that every shot would have been thrown away, and aiming was useless. This was true not only of the inferior vessels, but of the *Bellerophon* herself.

We do not propose, however, to go into this part of the subject at length. The conduct of the broadside iron-clads is something that concerns England more than it does America. We gave our opinion regarding the merits of the "unseaworthy" monitor and the "seaworthy" broadside vessel, long ago, and this confirmation seems like an old and uninteresting story revived.

The comment we have to make is of a very different sort. We express the belief that the English iron-clad navy is far superior in effectiveness, and the English wooden navy infinitely superior in every respect to the Navy of the United States. This is not the tone in which we once spoke. But a vast change in the ratio of power has come over the navies of the two nations within three or four years. The English, obstinately clinging to their erroneous principle of construction, have, by dint of costly experiment and magnificent workmanship, produced a few really valuable iron-clads, while their splendid screw fleet is far better than the series of ridiculous cog-wheel fleets launched by us.

While Great Britain has been improving her navy, what have we been doing? Retrograding each year.

Our iron-clad Navy, which once carried us to the very head of the naval power of the globe, is now behind the times. We suddenly took the lead by virtue of the discovery of a new and great principle of construction. But of what does our iron-clad fleet now consist? Let us examine it.

First, there is the *Passaic* class of monitors, of which there are seven or eight. This was the type of vessel originally introduced by ERICSSON, with its cluster of new principles and devices, and hurried to completion with a speed unexampled in the history of naval construction. These vessels were constructed for a specific purpose—namely, to resist the artillery of that day. Against such ordnance as they themselves carried, and against such ordnance as foreign nations have now begun to employ, these worn and battered little crafts, veterans of hard service, would not be secure.

Next, we come to the *Canonicus* class of monitors, of which there are seven or eight. These are a little larger than the *Passaic* class, and are also in a little better condition, because they have not seen so much service. But they were originally designed chiefly for harbor defence. Their armor is hardly adequate to the requirements of modern artillery. When they were built, they were able to master any navy in the world; but they were designed for a specific purpose, which they brilliantly accomplished.

The third class is the *Miantonomoh*, of which there are four. These were designed, also, chiefly for harbor defence (though, of course, they can cross the ocean and attack the enemy's strongholds, if required), and were built in view of the character of the iron-clads and the artillery which they were to oppose. But these, too, must be superseded, or else we should afford the spectacle which England, France, and Prussia present, namely, that of a country constructing iron-clad vessels at the cost of millions of dollars, which the artillery of its neighbors can riddle like a sieve, at moderate range.

Finally, we come to the class of iron-clads on which we can rely, namely, the *Dictator*, the *Puritan*, and the *Kalamazoo* class. And in this class we find only one vessel at our command. The *Dictator* is to the *Bellerophon* of 1868 what the *Monitor* was to the *Warrior* of 1862. But the *Dictator* cannot do everything. One vessel cannot guard ten thousand miles of seacoast, and protect all our commercial cities. The *Puritan* and all the *Kalamazoo* class are either rotting away on the stocks, or rusting away in the Navy-yards. They are not ready for service, and are never likely to be. They will probably be left incomplete till their day has gone by.

Such, then, is our United States iron-clad Navy. We have given some disagreeable facts concerning the *Warrior*, *La Gloire*, and other European war vessels, as compared with our little American monitors, to our friends across the water, in times past. We now can furnish some crumbs of comfort to them. If the condition of their iron-clad navies is bad, the condition of ours is worse. We observe that a daily contemporary which distinguished itself by ridiculing the monitors during the war, and did all it could to displace them by a squadron of broadside iron-clads, now describes in a fine vein of irony the late Channel performance, and brags of what "our little monitors" would have done in like circumstances. That is what we, too, did during the war, when it was necessary.

ry to support the invention that saved the Navy, if not the nation, and afterward, when our monitors had put us at the head of the naval world. But now that we have retrograded while other nations have advanced, until we have *but one* ironclad in our Navy which is more than a match for the best vessels in the English and French navies, we do not feel inclined to that sort of comment. The monitor *principle* will not save us, unless we put it in practice.

THE ACADEMIES.

THE season for the annual examinations at the Military and Naval Academies has arrived, and soon another year's record of progress will be made up. If the present academical year shall reveal an advance as marked and gratifying as the preceding twelvemonth, the friends of these institutions will have every reason to be satisfied. Our own impression is that the standard of excellence is rising at West Point; that the instruction afforded is yearly becoming at once more scientific and more comprehensive; and that the old custom of Congressmen to award cadetships to personal friends, however unfitted for the soldier's profession, and without regard to the good of the Academy or the good of the country, is in a measure discontinued. The introduction of competitive examinations for entrance, and the elevation of the range of studies by raising the requirements for admission, will contribute still more to the usefulness of the Academy. The Naval Academy justifies itself each year, and having survived the cool thrust by which one Congressman proposed to kill it last winter, it will probably run no danger hereafter of being "discontinued."

The fashion with some reformers and peace-men is to find fault with the academies whenever possible, and to suggest their abolition on general principles. The fashion with a few Volunteer officers who have taken personal piques at the Regular service, is to sneer at the academies on all possible occasions. With regard to the last class, it may be suggested that if they can bear it, the academies can. With regard to the first, it is enough to say that WASHINGTON, who was "first in peace" as well as in war, founded his plan for national defence on a Military Academy.

If in earlier days military instruction was so necessary to the accomplished officer, still more so is it in our days of mechanism. War is now a genuine science. Whereas, in older days, the leader of the host was he who swung the heaviest battle-axe, whose "spear was like a weaver's beam;" in our days, physical strength and courage are powerless against the devices of scientific warfare. The nation whose troops are armed with the needle-gun wins; the navy that owns the monitors wins; in the contest between defence and attack, scientific skill outweighs numbers, and the art of war becomes each day more important to nations.

Hence it is that our academies are more than ever valuable to the nation. Military education is a necessity to success just in proportion as the science of war becomes more and more exact and comprehensive. It is as with all other professions—the rough pioneer can stake out farms for himself and neighbors when civilization is rude, but the time comes when the trained surveyor is needed, with his logarithms and theodolite.

All history, too, vindicates military education. The greatest captains learned the art of war before practising it. Take our own war. At first, there was a terrible outcry against "West Pointers." What stupidity! what slowness! what failures! On the other hand, what splendid Alexanders and Hannibals came out of civil life! But, after a while, the Alexanders and Hannibals returned to obscurity or to the distant background, and the graduates of West Point, headed by GRANT, directed affairs and ended the war.

IT is now over two years since we first laid before our readers a plan for competitive drills, and although since that time many such friendly contests have been held elsewhere, but two of them have taken place in New York, one being between the wings of the Forty-seventh N. G. and the other between two companies of the First Regiment. A drill for the championship of Massachu-

sets took place in Boston last week, and we publish elsewhere in this issue a challenge from the victors, which we hope will at once be accepted by some company of the National Guard, either of the First or Second Division. We have received two other challenges, which we have been assured will be taken up, so that there is a good prospect of several competitive drills before the final close of the present season.

We have carefully examined such objections as have been urged against this method of ascertaining the relative proficiency of organizations, but are still firm in the conviction that it must tend to elevate the standard of military proficiency in the National Guard, inasmuch as those who are now loudest in sounding the praises of the organizations to which they belong are thereby compelled to prove on the drill ground before competent judges that their boasting has a basis in truth. We hope, therefore, to be able to announce in our next issue that the challenges we publish this week have all been accepted, and that a time for each drill has been set.

BOKHARA has, at length, followed the fate of Khiya and Khokand, and all those khanates have passed into the domains of the Russian Empire. The march of the house of Romanoff into Central Asia has been steady and triumphant. It has now absorbed the whole of Turkistan, and Independent Tartary is independent no longer. The Emir himself has been slain, and his capital stormed and carried; thus duplicating, but with more lasting advantages, the simultaneous feat of England in the conquest of Abyssinia and the death of THEODORE.

The amount of territory added to Russia by this last stroke is about 200,000 square miles, making the whole of her late Turkistan conquests equal to 400,000 square miles. The country, too, is valuable, its products of silk, cotton, rice, wool, and grain being very considerable. But it is not territory that Russia wants. She overruns Turkistan for the sake of strategic position. This is but a stepping-stone to her purpose. She proposes to contest with England the possession of Central Asia.

What step will Russia take next? Whither will she turn her victorious columns? Undoubtedly the first announcement from St. Petersburg will be that Russia has no purpose of further conquest. But that, of course, will be an empty diplomatic utterance. So she said when she had conquered Khokand; but soon after a "question of supplies" forced her to push onward her outposts, and a conflict with the Khan of Bokhara came, of course. Will the next move be into Afghanistan or into Persia? Probably the former, since Russia obviously intends to plant herself side by side with England in Asia, and, mindful of the Crimea, menace Hindostan.

THE War Office difficulty is now at last finally and happily settled. The Senate, on the 29th ult., "advised and consented to" the appointment of Major-General SCHOFIELD, but declared its opinion, nevertheless, that Mr. STANTON had been illegally removed; and on the 1st inst., General TOWNSEND unlocked the door, the new Secretary entered, accompanied by the President, and took peaceful possession of the disputed room. Colonel WHERRY, Major J. L. RATHBONE, and Captain EMMIS, of General [SCHOFIELD's] staff, have been assigned to duty at the War Department; but it is understood that none of the officers now on duty there are to be removed.

Major-General STONEMAN has been assigned temporarily to command the First Military District, vice General SCHOFIELD.

ALTHOUGH we heartily approve of the proposition to form a society of the Army of the Potomac we are convinced that the present is not the proper time to inaugurate such a movement. The absence of all political significance is one of the pleasant features of such reunions as the Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee have; and so it must be when the veterans of the Potomac meet to form a permanent organization. Until the election in November, politics will engross so much of the attention of the entire country that any meeting of ex-officers and soldiers will be

taken as a demonstration either for General GRANT or against him, a result to be deprecated in either event.

It is a noticeable fact that, as the war recedes, those who fought through it take more interest in their regimental and corps unions and reunions, and and it is, therefore, certain that the delay even of a year will only increase the numbers of those who will participate in the formation of the proposed society, while there can be no suspicion of political intentions in a meeting which is held after the close of the presidential campaign. If such a society were organized, Major-General HANCOCK would undoubtedly occupy a prominent position among its officers, and yet it would be impossible to persuade the Radical press that there was nothing Democratic in such a choice. General GRANT, too, should be one of the prominent guests at the meeting of this society, which would at once be attacked by Democratic papers as an attempt to gain votes for the Republican candidate. We trust, therefore, that no veteran of the Army of the Potomac will sign a call for a meeting preliminary to the organization of a society of that Army, unless it is expressly stipulated that the society shall not hold its first meeting until after the first week in next November.

THE Freedmen's Bureau bill, authorizing the continuance of the Bureau for one year, from July 16, 1868, was taken up in the Senate, and an amendment agreed to, authorizing the commissioner to sell the buildings occupied for school-houses, etc., to the associations now occupying them, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury; but no final action was reached. After considerable debate, a resolution of thanks to Mr. STANTON was adopted. The resolution tenders the thanks of Congress to EDWIN M. STANTON for the great ability, purity and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of Secretary of War, as well during the Rebellion as at a later period, when assailed by opposition inspired by hostility to the measures adopted by Congress for the pacification of the country and the restoration of a real and permanent peace.

In the House the Indian appropriation bill was considered and its various sections ventilated. The last section, authorizing the issue of five per cent. bonds to the amount of \$1,832,560 for the Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a sharp discussion. Mr. WASHBURNE denounced it as a measure got up by the "Indian ring" in collusion with the Indian Department—one of the rottenest Departments of the Government—and with which ring PERRY FULLER was connected. The section was stricken out. An interesting discussion took place also in reference to the treaty now pending in the Senate for the sale of 800,000 acres of the Cherokee lands in Kansas at one dollar an acre. Messrs. BUTLER, LAWRENCE of Ohio, and others denouncing it as a swindle and fraud on the Government; and Mr. BUTLER stating that an offer had been made to pay \$4,000,000 for the property in ninety days. Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill to restore the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department, which was referred. The bill to authorize the sale of twenty acres of coal lands in the Leavenworth military reservation, was passed.

During a debate on another matter in answer to a question, Mr. MORGAN, a Democratic member, said: "The Democratic party will cut down the expenditures of the Army, abolish your negro regiments, reduce by one-half the expenses of the Navy, drive from power the thieves and plunderers who are now drinking the life blood of the nation, and put honest men in their places.

The House Military Committee have instructed their chairman, General Garfield, to report several bills, among which are one restoring the Indian Bureau to the War Department (already introduced), and one, in accordance with the suggestion of General Grant, continuing the payment of 33 1/3 per cent. to Army officers over and above their pay proper. They also agreed to report a bill providing for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth; also, a bill extending the present provisions of a law to pay non-commissioned officers and privates who had been commissioned and enrolled, but not mustered into the service, owing to capture, sickness, or other causes.

THERE will be a boat race on the three-mile course off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on June 13th, between W. Curtis of the Atlantic, and W. Kingsley of the Nassau boat club. The race is to be rowed in single scull working boat, seventeen feet in length. Mr. Curtis is well known as "The Strong Man," and Mr. Kingsley is a captain on the staff of the Fourth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1868.

Tuesday, May 26th.

The leave of absence for four months from June 15, 1868, granted Brevet Brigadier-General H. B. Clitz, lieutenant-colonel Sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 115, May 14, 1868, from this office, is hereby amended so as to grant him a leave of absence for four months from June 15, 1868, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following-named officers: First Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, for sixty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days if found necessary; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Frohock, captain Ninth U. S. Cavalry, for sixty days.

Second Class Private Michael McNamere, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now supposed to be in confinement at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by the civil authorities, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date May 12, 1868, the date of his arrest by the civil authorities.

Permission to delay reporting to his proper station until further orders is hereby granted Brevet Major-General George L. Hartuff, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is hereby granted Brevet First Lieutenant W. P. Hogarty, second lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Wednesday, May 27th.

Private James Breen, Company E, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, now supposed to be at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is hereby transferred to Company K, Third U. S. Infantry.

Hospital Steward Peter Schusk, U. S. Army, now on duty at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will report in person for duty, without delay, to the acting assistant medical purveyor, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Private Orlando Bacon, Company C, select recruits, general service U. S. Army, now supposed to be serving at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under Paragraph 1,371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

Thursday May 28th.

By direction of the President, Private Alfred Grimes, Company K, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Joseph R. Smith, surgeon.

First Lieutenant S. C. Plummer, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, will report in person, without delay, to the chief signal officer of the army for duty.

Friday, May 29th.

Leave of absence for twenty days from June 1, 1868, is hereby granted Captain G. A. Hull, military store-keeper, quartermaster's department.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster, depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Indiana, will attend to the duties of Captain Hull during his absence.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Larned, paymaster, in Special Orders No. 4, January 6, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended seventy-five days on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to remain abroad during that time.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Sidell, lieutenant-colonel Tenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 50, May 7, 1868, from headquarters Department of Dakota, is hereby extended thirty days.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Major William Nelson, captain Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 54, March 4, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles Keller, Jr., Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 110, May 8, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty days.

So much of Special Orders No. 101, April 28, 1868, from this office, as assigned Brevet Captain F. C. Von Shirach, first lieutenant, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the District of Maryland and Delaware, and directed him to report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier-General H. Brooks, colonel Fourth U. S. Artillery, assistant commissioner of that bureau, Baltimore, Maryland, for duty, is hereby revoked.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Second Lieutenant D. H. McComas, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), with permission to go beyond the limits of his department.

Permission to delay joining his battery (G) for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 104, May 1, 1868, from this office, revoking so much of Special Orders No. 52, March 2, 1868, from this office, as detailed Second Lieutenant Nelson Bronson, Forty-second U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed him to report by letter to Major-General Howard, commissioner of that bureau, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked.

Saturday, May 30th.

Brevet Major C. B. White, assistant surgeon, is hereby assigned to temporary duty in the office of the surgeon-general, Washington, D. C., to date from May 21st to May 30, 1868, inclusive.

Leave of absence for two months is hereby granted Brevet Major C. B. White, assistant surgeon.

Brevet Colonel Edward Wright, paymaster, is hereby assigned to the pay district of Omaha, and will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Alvord, chief paymaster, in charge at Omaha, Nebraska.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Dana, paymaster, will return, without delay, to his station at San Francisco, California, reporting on his arrival to Brevet-Brigadier-General H. Leonard, deputy paymaster-general.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Captain P. H. Remington, Eight U. S. Infantry, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Second Military District.

Musician Edward Talbott, Company B, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private John Shutter, Company L, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, now in confinement at Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, District of Columbia, for desertion, will be released from confinement and assigned to Company K, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, pending the investigation of his case.

By direction of the President, the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 95, of December 9, 1867, from headquarters First Military District, directing private Robert C. King, Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to be confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, with forfeiture of pay and allowances; to have his head shaved; to be indelibly marked with the letter D, and to be drummed out of the service, is remitted. He will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Private Frank Fenton, Company C, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

By direction of the President, farrier Robert Coots, Company I, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Artificer Andrew Reum, Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, now in confinement at Fort Monroe, Virginia, for desertion, will be restored to duty without trial, on condition that he makes good the time lost by desertion.

Hospital steward Henry Taylor, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Department of the East, will report in person, without delay, to the surgeon-general, U. S. Army

Monday, June 1st.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anson Mills, captain Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 81, May 20, 1868, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

The following named enlisted men, now on duty with the band of the Artillery School, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Virginia, are hereby transferred as follows: Sergeant Samuel Ghirezzani, unassigned, to Company L, Third U. S. Artillery; private Adolph Schubart, Company G, First U. S. Artillery, to Company A, First U. S. Artillery; private Edward Kaiser, Company G, First U. S. Artillery, to Company C, First U. S. Artillery; private Charles Gussman, Company G, First U. S. Artillery, to Company F, First U. S. Artillery; private Nicolaus Rubel, Company G, First U. S. Artillery, to Company C, Second U. S. Artillery; private Ernst Egerer, Company G, First U. S. Artillery, to Company I, Second U. S. Artillery; private Hugo Faas, Company G, First U. S. Artillery, to Company L, Second U. S. Artillery; private Wybe Waulter, Company G, First U. S. Artillery, to Company F, Third U. S. Artillery; private Frederick Hill, Company A, Third U. S. Artillery, to Company I, Third U. S. Artillery; private Edward H. Dore, Company F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to Company C, Fourth U. S. Artillery; private Frederick Pochner, unassigned, to Company H, Fourth U. S. Artillery; private Francis Co Raggi, unassigned, to Company K, Fourth U. S. Artillery; private Marcelliana De Luca, unassigned, to Company K, Fifth U. S. Artillery; private Peter Giacchetti, unassigned, to Company M, Fifth U. S. Artillery. These soldiers will be reported on the records of their respective commands as on duty with the band of the Artillery School, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Private Jeremiah H. Tourjee, Company C, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private John Oran, Company A, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), who has recently served out a sentence of confinement for desertion, at Fort Point, California, and is now supposed to be at Angel Island, California, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The permission to delay starting to join his regiment granted Brevet Colonel G. W. Schofield, major Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 102, April 29, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain John P. Baker, brevet lieutenant-colonel First U. S. Cavalry, July 1, 1868; First Lieutenant Thomas L. Nye, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, May 28, 1868; Second Lieutenant William P. Lord, Second U. S. Artillery, May 28, 1868.

Private Henry Humber, Company K, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), on duty in this office, is hereby discharged the service of the United States.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of sixty days, has been granted to First Lieutenant William M. Van Horne, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 23.—Boatswain Charles Johnston, to duty on board the practice ship *Macedonian*.

Acting Boatswain Robert McDonald, to duty on board the *Franklin*.

MAY 27.—Commander James Alden, to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on August 1st.

Surgeon H. C. Nelson, to duty on the practice ship *Screamer*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. N. Penrose, to duty at League Island, Pa.

DETACHED.

MAY 27.—Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, from command of the North Pacific Squadron, on August 6th, and ordered to return to New York.

Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven, from command of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on August 1st, and ordered to command the North Pacific Squadron, on the 6th of that month.

MAY 28.—Surgeon Adrian Hudson, from temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

MAY 23.—Boatswain Charles Miller, at the Naval Academy.

MAY 25.—First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Robie.

MAY 28.—Second Assistant Engineer F. L. Miller.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MAY 26.—Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 26.—Commodore Thomas Turner is directed to hold himself in readiness to command the South Pacific Squadron.

Captain John L. Worden has been granted leave of absence.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following-named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Master Jonathan Baker, from May 24th.

Acting Master Henry Kane, from May 28th.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George Faron, from May 24th.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alfred O. Tilden, from May 25th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Campbell, from May 26th.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

MAY 27.—Acting Ensign William H. Hawes.

MAY 29.—Mate Edward Culbert.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

MAY 29.—Mate C. S. Everdean.

MARINE CORPS.

APPOINTED.

MAY 25.—William J. McDonald, Jr., a second lieutenant, from May 21st.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 30, 1868:

Samuel Shelton, (colored) landsman, May 17, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

William Miller, beneficiary, May 22, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

INFANTRY.

Company F, Fifth Infantry, from Cedar Point, C. T., to Fort Riley, Kansas, May 16, 1868.

Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Concho, Texas, to Brenham, Texas, April 1868. Company was ordered to Fort Concho, Texas, but never left Brenham, Texas.

Company I, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from Brownsville, Texas, to Edinburg, Texas, May 3, 1868.

Headquarters Company K, Forty-first Infantry, from Fort Clarke, Texas, to Fort Duncan, Texas, April 20, 1868.

Company A, Forty-first Infantry, from Fort Duncan, Texas, to Fort Stockton, Texas, April 20, 1868.

Companies A, B, C, E and G, Eighteenth Infantry, from Fort Reno, D. T., to Point on the railroad near Fort D. A. Russell, D. T. May 19, 1868.

The posts of Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., Fort P. Kearny, D. T., and Fort Reno, D. T., are ordered to be abandoned as soon as the property thereof is sold. The troops composing the garrisons are ordered to await further orders at a point on the railroad near Fort D. A. Russell, D. T.

Headquarters Companies A, B, C, F and K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from Fort Phil Kearny, D. T., to point on the railroad near Fort D. A. Russell, D. T.

Companies D, E, G, H and I, Twenty-seventh Infantry, from Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., to point on the railroad near Fort D. A. Russell, D. T.

CAVALRY.

Company D, Second Cavalry, from Fort P. Kearny, Neb., to point on the railroad near Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., May 19, 1868.

Company F, Second Cavalry, from Fort Laramie, D. T., to point on the railroad near Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., May 11, 1868. Left for latter post.

Companies H and K, Second Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., to Fort Sanders, D. T., May 25, 1868. Left for latter post.

Company G, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Hudson, Texas, to Fort Stockton, Texas, April 17, 1868. Arrived at latter post.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

MAY 28TH.

Allen, Daniel, Captain. Punk, A. Lieutenant-Colonel (2) Baker, Horace, Captain. Gordon, J. R., Captain. Carleton, General. Inman, W. H., Colonel.

Chase, A. D., Captain. Looney, David, Colonel. Farren, John, Company K, 42d McKaye, James, Colonel. regiment Infantry. Nugent, Michael, Colonel.

NAVY

MAY 29TH.

Bennet John, steamship Portmouth. Crouch, Thomas M., steamship Saratoga. Collins, John W., revenue steamer Naugatuck. Merriman, J. H., Captain, receiving ship.

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THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL IN BOSTON.

On the 28th of December last, Captain B. F. Finan, of Company I, Ninth Infantry, issued a challenge to any infantry company in the military service of Massachusetts, to drill for the championship of that State. This challenge was published in our issue of January 4th. In March, Captain J. P. Jordan of Company D, First Infantry, accepted the same and articles of agreement were immediately drawn up and signed by each captain. These articles stipulated that the drill should be in strict accordance with Upton's tactics, embracing all movements laid down for troops under arms contained in pages 1 to 96 of the Tactics, except the loadings and firings, kneeling and lying, each company to have not less than 35 muskets, and the drill to take place at 2:45 p.m. Wednesday, May 27th, upon Boston Common; also that a deposit of \$100 a side be placed in the hands of a stakeholder, of which amount \$100 or less, as agreed upon, was to be expended in the purchase of a champion flag. The stakes and flag to go to the winning company. Each captain was to choose a judge, and the two judges so chosen were to agree upon a third as referee. A decision by a majority of the judges to be final. Each captain also to have the right of calling upon the other to execute any movement laid down in the tactics. The failure of either captain to comply strictly with the articles, to constitute a forfeiture of the flag and championship. Captain Finan appointed Captain Hobart Moore, well known as a military instructor, to various public schools in Boston, and formerly adjutant Second Infantry. Captain Jordan appointed Captain J. H. Perry of Company II, First Infantry. Ex-Captain J. E. Alden, formerly of the Second Infantry, and lately of Company K, First Infantry, was agreed upon as the referee. Major C. A. Davis, First brigade staff, acted as stakeholder. The champion flag is of blue silk, guidon pattern, trimmed with gold fringe, and has on one side the U. S. and on the reverse side, Massachusetts coat of arms. Upon each side is inscribed, Champions of Massachusetts.

This drill has been the topic of discussion in military circles for some time, and we were prepared to see quite a large turn out of spectators on Wednesday afternoon last, when the drill took place, but the immense crowd that assembled was a little more than the contestants expected, and an hour was lost in clearing the ground and placing the throng outside of the ropes that had been broken down. In this duty the First and Ninth Infantry regiments and Company D, First battalion cavalry, (who were present as spectators), assisted a strong force of police. The drill took place upon what is known as the base ball ground at the west end of the parade ground and directly opposite the large hill. Company I won the toss to commence, and were ordered up before the judges at 3:45 o'clock; the company had 37 muskets and at once proceeded with the drill, upon concluding, Company D, was ordered up for inspection and had 35 muskets and proceeded to drill. Company I afterward drilled again and also company D, it being understood that both companies, should have two trials. During the last appearance of Company D in the field, the First regiment band played a march, materially assisting that company in marching. Without going into minute particulars of the drill, it is sufficient to say that it was the most interesting and enlivening spectacle seen upon the common for a long period. During its progress the partisans of each company frequently cheered loud and long, and as far as general observation went, it was very difficult to say which company was the best. Company D astonished their friends by the proficiency they displayed, the general opinion before the drill being that Company I would win an easy victory, while Company I did not acquit themselves in some of the difficult exercises as well as was expected. The judges followed up very closely each company while exercising in the movements, in order to detect errors of commission and omission. It was near 5:45 o'clock, and Company D had occupied considerable time in marching around the parade after receiving an order to execute a movement and finally executing it wrong, when Captain Perry declared himself ready to come to a decision; both companies were ordered to take position opposite each other. At this time the excitement was great, Company D having been in the field the longest, and the spectators not understanding the reason why they held the ground so long, naturally concluded that company had won. Their friends indulged in loud cheers and the First regiment band commenced to play, this was soon changed by the men of Company I, Ninth regiment, cheering, leaping in the air, embracing one another and the regimental band struck up "The bold sojourn boy."

The judges, Captains Moore and Perry, in the order named, voted that Company I had won, and as the decision was unanimous, the referee was not called upon to give an opinion. Captain Perry, as the judge of the losing party, claimed the privilege of presenting the flag, which he did in a fitting manner, Captain Finan receiving it in behalf of his company. As soon as the decision was made known, the crowd broke through all barriers, and each company was soon surrounded by friends. Company I was escorted to their armory by the Ninth regiment, and Company D to their armory by the First regiment.

There were quite a number of similar errors, mistakes, and accidents committed by each company, which the judges decided to call a draw. The main points upon which they arrived at a decision are as follow:

POINTS AGAINST COMPANY I.—Marching first sergeant at support arms; in first wheel, centre bulged to the front, pivot good; first halt was bad; unfixed bayonets after arms had been inspected; a portion of the company did not close fingers when sliding hands to height of shoulder; file closers passed through intervals in two instances when executing fours left about.

POINTS AGAINST COMPANY D.—Company not properly formed, two corporals in rear rank and one in centre of front rank; pivot men marched backward a few feet every time when wheeling on movable pivot; guides often changed without commands; front rank men did not turn eyes to the right at command march, when opening ranks; in executing side step a number of men in rear rank lost the step; marked time from a halt; in some cases slipped hands to the shoulder when they should not; did not throw up the piece perpendicular at first motion, when executing the carry from secure arms; captain frequently gave wrong commands; broke two fours to the rear separately; could not execute the oblique march from a halt (captain claiming it was not in the tactics); could not execute left by twos when marching in column of fours left in front (this was the movement where Captain Jordan occupied so much time); distances frequently uneven; men not steady.

There are a number of other points, but the judges consider these most prominent; they also say that the general drill in the manual indicated that the men were drilled to be smart and quick, rather than exact in the details. There was a slurring of motions in both

companies, but more marked in Company D. It will be noticed that Captain Jordan committed a number of tactical errors, sufficient in themselves to have lost the flag, even if his company had been equal in other respects to his competitor. We hope Captain Jordan will try again. He ought to feel proud of the drill of his company on that day. The decision was correct. Company I, Ninth Infantry, are for the present champions of Massachusetts.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—This corps, under command of Captain Cummings, made a mounted parade on Wednesday, the 27th of May, for the annual May inspection. Seventy officers and men appeared for duty, and the entire battery (six 12-pounders with caissons) was inspected at Somerville, where the greater part of the day was spent in drilling in field movements and firing.

The command returned to the city, and arrived on the Common just before the result of the infantry drill for the championship was announced, upon which they went into battery and fired a salute in honor of the successful company.

Private Paine, of this company, was severely burned about the head and shoulders by the accidental discharge of the piece to which he belonged while he was passing in front of it.

Contrary to the custom in past years, those batteries which used ammunition this year did so at their own cost, as the large amount necessary for that purpose (at least \$400) was omitted from the appropriation for the Militia this year.

Quite a general desire has been expressed by the artillery that the Legislature now in session would make an appropriation for the purpose of providing them with the regulation hat or cap now in use by the U. S. Army, in place of the forage cap, which is neither graceful nor comfortable. It is not probable, however, that the officers will feel encouraged to move in the matter, in view of the spirit of economy manifested by those in authority.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—This company paraded on the 27th inst., under command of Captain Baxter, for the annual inspection required by law. The battery turned out with their six pieces (10-pounders) and caissons, with four-horse teams, leaving the armory at 10:30 a.m., and, after a short march, were inspected on the Agricultural Fair Grounds, by Captain Baxter. Six officers (the assistant surgeon being absent) and about 95 men reported for duty.

The chiefs of pieces should have had their men ready for inspection. Not until it was completed was every man looking as trim and tidy as he should be.

After a short drill the battery returned to its armory, where dinner was had and horses fed, and shortly after 2 o'clock the command started for the Common.

We do not know if our hints, given a year ago, as to the behavior of the men while passing through the streets, were borne in mind or not; but we are glad to testify that a marked improvement was visible this year, and we happen to know that their soldierly appearance was noticed and favorably spoken of by parties competent to judge of it.

The Common was reached about 3 o'clock, and most of the next two hours was passed in drilling.

We have seen the battery drill much better than it did on this occasion. We cannot say that the movements were not entirely understood, or that the horses were greener than usual, but certainly few maneuvers were executed as well as we expected to see them. Some of the changes of front in battery to the right and left were well done as far as the pieces were concerned, but the line of caissons got sadly "out of hand" in nearly every instance. Distances and intervals were often not well taken.

We thought that the left section, under its new chief (formerly of the centre section) appeared to better advantage than heretofore.

We recognized drivers, Wednesday, who have driven almost every time the battery has paraded, and who, apparently, are as far as ever from being even ordinary horsemen; their teams always go wrong, and require much lashing; (at any rate they get it). Three or four such are sufficient to bungle the movements of the entire battery. Believing in giving credit where it is due, we should name the drivers of the first detachment piece, of both carriages of the fifth, and of the caisson of the sixth detachment for handling their horses skillfully and performing their share of duty well.

Some of the firing by section and by battery was good, but, as a whole, the firings were not up to the standard which we supposed the Second had established for itself in times past.

The gun detachments, especially those of the right and centre sections, exhibited considerable unsteadiness after being "in battery" a short time.

The battery was dismissed at the armory at about 5:30 o'clock.

THIRD LIGHT BATTERY, MALDEN.—The Third Light Battery paraded, mounted, with sixty officers and men and four guns, and were inspected by Captain Currier, commanding. The entire day was satisfactorily spent in drilling. The company is in healthy and prosperous condition.

FOURTH LIGHT BATTERY, LAWRENCE.—This battery is armed with four light 12-pounders. Nearly seventy officers and men appeared for duty, and made a good appearance. Captain McIntire was in command, and gave his company a good day's work in marching and drilling. The members of this company have provided themselves with felt hats, with red cord, of the regulation pattern, at their own expense, and wore them upon this occasion. They are a decided improvement on the forage caps issued by the State.

THE HIGHLAND CADETS.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS. Authority having been granted from the headquarters of the Highland Corps Cadets to enter into competitive drills (Upton's Tactics) with other military organizations, we hold ourselves in readiness to drill against any company or number of files who wish to accept this challenge, and notify us of time and place. This challenge is not confined to the State of Massachusetts.

The Highland Cadets will drill in Springfield, Mass., on the 28th of June, 1868.

L. G. WHITE, Captain, Commanding.

Approved—Colonel A. GEABOWSKI, Commandant.

J. P. ALLEN, Adjutant.

A CHALLENGE.

MASSACHUSETTS AGAINST THE COUNTRY.

ARMORY, COMPANY I, NINTH REGIMENT M. V. M., BOSTON, June 1, 1868.

The undersigned, in behalf of his command, hereby challenges any company in the military service of any State (except Massachusetts) to a friendly competitive drill for the military championship of the United States; the drill to be in Upton's tactics, and to take place within two months, in Boston or New York. The prize to be a flag emblematic of the championship. This challenge to remain open three weeks, at the end of which time, if not accepted, we claim the championship.

B. F. FINAN,

Capt. Co. I, 9th Regt. M. V. M.,
Montgomery Light Guard, Champions of Massachusetts.

NEW YORK.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Ward, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: This brigade will parade for exercise and instruction on Monday, June 8th, next, at Tompkins Square. Line will be formed on the east side of the square, right on Tenth street, at 3 p.m. Commandants of regiments will assemble their commands in season to ensure punctuality. Field officers will appear mounted. Regimental bands may be dispensed with.

First Lieutenant and Aide-de-camp John D. Probst has been promoted to be commissary of subsistence on the staff of this brigade, with rank of captain, vice Mallaby resigned, and William W. Mall has been appointed aide-de-camp, with rank of first lieutenant, vice Probst promoted. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The recent inspection of regimental and company books and records disclosed a most gratifying improvement, and it affords the commanding general much pleasure to congratulate the officers responsible for the same accordingly. Particular commendation is due to Capt. Wm. V. Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, for the neatness and accuracy of his books and records, showing as they do, a most praiseworthy contrast to their condition at the previous inspection. Adjutants Rich and Murphy, of the Second and Twelfth Infantry, respectively, are also specially commended for the neat appearance of their books and fulness of their records; the former in particular for improvement shown, and the latter for continued excellence.

It is a source of special gratification to the commanding general that he does not find it necessary to publish any censure of officers on this occasion, although too much delay and dilatoriness was exhibited in several cases, and he trusts that in future a spirit of emulation for perfection in "office duty," as well as for perfection in drill, will characterize the officers of this command.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney C. Ward, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: This regiment will parade for drill and target practice at the parade ground, Flatbush, on Thursday, June 4th. Company roll calls at the armory at 8 o'clock a.m. Regimental line will be formed on Monroe place at 8:30 o'clock a.m. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the adjutant, in Monroe place, at 8:15 o'clock a.m.

The morning will be devoted to target practice on the ground specially set apart for the purpose by the Park Commissioners, and a silver medal will be presented to the best shot in each company. The afternoon will be devoted to battalion drill, commencing at 1:30 o'clock p.m.

The following changes are announced:

Resignation.—Colonel Calvin E. Pratt, accepted March 24th. **Promotions.**—Second Lieutenant E. F. Cheato to be first lieutenant Company E, with rank from February 20th, vice Barnes, resigned; First Sergeant Robert Prince, Jr., to be second lieutenant Company E, with rank from February 20th, vice Cheato promoted; Corporal Hamilton Fulton, to be second lieutenant Company H, with rank from February 21st, vice Burts, resigned; First Lieutenant George McMillian, to be captain Company H, with rank from March 24th, vice Cartwright, resigned; Sergeant Wm. P. Sands, to be first lieutenant Company H, with rank from April 23d, vice McMillian, promoted.

COMPANY B, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The closing drill of this company, Captain William H. Cox, commanding, took place at their armory, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult. Quite a large number of spectators were present on the occasion, the fair sex being largely represented. The drill consisted of the manual of arms, and movements in the school of the company; all of which were executed in a highly creditable manner, the execution of the manual eliciting frequent and prolonged applause. The commandant deserves much credit for his efforts in bringing his company to its present high standard.

After drill, the floor was cleared for dancing, in which pleasing exercise the rest of the evening was spent, Dodworth's band furnishing the music. The committee of arrangements were Captain William H. Cox, Lieutenant J. W. Carmichael and Lieutenant J. H. Dingman. The floor committee were Color Sergeant Knuble, Sergeants Taylor and Rue, and Privates Scott, Woods and Oberman. Among the guests we noticed Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee, of the Twelfth; Captain Eunson and Lieutenant Shade, of the Seventy-first, and Captain Oliver, of the Thirty-seventh.

Captain Cox desires us to state that he is willing to match his company against any other one in the National Guard for a competitive drill in the manual of arms and company movements. Last year Captain Cox issued a similar challenge, but no one accepted, and we think he would do well this season to be less general in his challenge, and to send it to some crack company of the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second or Seventy-first regiments. Company B is fairly spoiling for a competitive drill, and it would be a pity not to gratify such a worthy ambition.

NINTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with General Orders No. 3, current series, from brigade headquarters, this regiment will assemble at the armory, in full fatigue uniform (white gloves) on Tuesday, June 9th, for the purpose of proceeding to Tompkins Square, to exercise in the evolutions of the brigade. Roll-call of companies at 1:30 p.m., precisely. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the colonel at 1:45 p.m., and non-commissioned staff, band, and fife music, to the adjutant, at same hour.

Commissary Braine will make requisition on the commissary-general for ten thousand rounds percussion caps, and will personally superintend the delivery of same to the commandants of the several companies on the day of parade.

The resignation of Major Charles S. Strong having been accepted at general headquarters, an election to the vacancy in the field of the regiment has been ordered to be held at the armory at 8 o'clock p.m. on the evening of June 8th.

SECOND DIVISION.—It is now some time since there has been a public parade of this division; and we notice that the Brooklyn Eagle, in a recent number, calls upon the local military authorities of that city to make arrangements for a full parade on the coming anniversary of our National Independence. Within the past few weeks the City of Churches has witnessed a parade of the Fourthteenth, and drills of the Thirteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh regiments; and we have been credibly informed that even the Twenty-eighth regiment has awakened from its hibernation. If it is a sight of the soldiers which is wanted, our friends on the other side of the East River certainly have no just ground for complaint at the present time, but we think that the citizens, as well as the soldiers, would feel better if the ten years' law were put into operation, and one or two of the general officers of Kings County were laid on the shelf.

The Second division is the last refuge of old fogeyism in the National Guard of this vicinity, and it is about time some of these

military veterans were removed from the sphere of active duty. General Smith, who commanded the Eleventh brigade, and was by far the most active of the old time Generals in the State, has accepted the logic of events, and tendered his resignation; and it would be well if some of his quondam associates would follow his example. One of these officers claims that if he were to resign to-morrow he would immediately be re-elected, and perhaps he is right; what then does he expect to gain by vainly endeavoring to retain a command which may at any moment be taken away from him?

It is not quite two years since the former commandant of the First division was relieved from command, and we trust before the full period shall have elapsed, another and yet another will be added to the list of those who, in the opinion of their fellow citizens, have gained sufficient military glory, and done enough of soldierly duty. When that happy time shall arrive, we doubt not but that our Brooklyn contemporary will have no reason to complain of a want of spirit in the National Guard of that city.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The annual spring parade of this regiment took place on Thursday afternoon of last week, on which occasion the regiment made its first appearance in full dress uniform since 1861. The line was formed in Lafayette Place, right resting on Fourth street, at 3:45 p. m., the companies parading nineteen files each, and the band being twice its usual strength, numbering some eighty-five pieces. The drum corps of thirty members was also in attendance. It was expected by many of the friends of the regiment that, inasmuch as the number of musicians had been doubled, the music would be twice as loud as usual. This rule does not hold, for eighty-five musicians, last Thursday, did not appear to make much more music than forty-five do on ordinary occasions. On the same principle, many of our readers will recollect when the Crystal Palace was opened, that, although the chorus numbered some 3,000 voices, the effect was not greater than could have been produced with five or six hundred; so that it appears there is a limit beyond which it is seemingly useless to multiply instruments or voices. Aside from this question of acoustics, however, it is indisputably a fact that Grafula has not only the best band in the city, but also that it is composed of very soldierly-looking musicians.

From Lafayette Place the regiment, preceded by a squad of policemen, marched down Broadway to the City Hall, where it was reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. As the column passed down town, the sidewalks on either side were crowded with a throng of spectators, eager to see how the Seventh looked in its new uniform. Either on account of the slippery state of the pavements, or because the men were somewhat nervous, knowing how much attention they attracted, the company fronts were not as good as usual, and in some cases the distances were not well preserved. The regiment, however, made an elegant appearance, and called forth any amount of favorable comment; so that, take it all in all, the spring parade of the Seventh was one of the finest military displays New York has seen for a long time.

The head of the column arrived at the Park a little before half-past four, the time appointed for the review, and the line was at once formed. Mayor Hoffman soon made his appearance, dressed in citizen's clothes of the most approved fashion, and wearing gloves of the regulation yellow—part of the Japanese invoice, it is said. Adjutant Fitzgerald acted as escort to the Mayor during the review. The regimental line in the Park was not a straight one, as it curved back somewhat off either flank. This was particularly noticeable when the ranks were opened and all the officers came to the front, as, those of the dane companies, although in line, were considerably more than four paces in advance of the front rank.

The regiment while standing at attention made a very handsome appearance, the new dress coats, with their gilt trimmings, and the white cross-belts, showing to a much greater advantage than the more sombre chasseur dress previously worn by the Seventh. The change to the present full dress is a decided improvement, as all who saw the regiment last Thursday are willing to admit.

We noticed that, in the review at the Park, the Colonel omitted to align either the company officers or the front rank, as is prescribed in Upton, and that he made the same omission when the regiment was reviewed by the Chinese Ambassadors.

After the Mayor has passed down the line and back again to his position, the fours were wheeled to the right, and the regiment formed in close column of companies in rear of the band; after which it passed in review. The marching in review and the salutes were very good. When the ranks were opened the second time the color-bearer did not step out to the line of company officers. The policemen unfortunately left the column at the Park, and the regiment was compelled to make its way through the stages and carriages, without having any men bearing shields to go before them. From the Park, the march was up Broadway, Fourteenth street and Irving place, and, finally, to the north end of Union square, where Mr. Burlingame, and two of the higher dignitaries of the Chinese Embassy reviewed the regiment. The line at Union square was as straight as a die, and the ceremony of review was gone through with in splendid style, the men and officers being evidently determined to show the Celestials what the New York Seventh could do. At the close of the review the regiment again broke into column, and marched to the armory, where it was dismissed. Although there was a fine drizzling rain during a considerable portion of the parade the regiment did not appear to mind it, although it was not until the men had marched a mile or two that they appeared to settle down to their usual steady appearance. It is a pleasant sight to see so fine a body of men as the Seventh in such a becoming dress as their new uniform, and we hope the Seventy-first and the Ninth will let us see them in their new clothes at as early date as possible.

COMPANY B, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The closing drill of this company took place at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, the 1st inst. The company paraded in the new grey uniform, with thirty men in the ranks, and three commissioned officers. The dress uniform of this regiment is an exceedingly neat and handsome one, consisting of a grey dress coat, grey pants, and low black shako with a white plume of swan's feathers. The coat has three rows of buttons down the front of it, and is slashed across the breast with silk braid, the trimming of the front of the coat forming one continuous design. Worsteds epaulets are worn, with grey shank, black crescent and white fringe. On the front of the hat there is an ornamental device in fire gilt, containing the number of the regiment. A black stripe is worn on the pants, and the body belt, cap pouch and cartridge box are of enamelled leather. The company officers wear dress hats similar to those worn by the men, but with a somewhat heavier plume; blue frock coats, regulation pattern; grey pants with black belt, and gilt epaulets. The field officers of the regiment wear the same uniform as the line officers, except that the belt in the pants is gilt, and the feather is a heron's plume rising from a blue feather base. The

staff officers wear two narrow gilt stripes on their pants, and plumes of various colors, according to the department to which they belong.

The officers and members of Company B deserve much credit for being the second company in the regiment to appear in the new uniform. The drill was a very good one, the manual was well executed, and the marching was excellent. There was one man in the front rank, near the centre of the company, who did not have on white gloves, and we noticed two of the men in the front rank who were continually adjusting some part of their uniform. We have, however, no hesitation in pronouncing Company B one of the best-drilled companies of the Second division, and we should like to see it accept one of the challenges we publish elsewhere in this issue.

The drill was witnessed by a large number of the lady and gentlemen friends of the company, who, after its close, had an opportunity of dancing to their hearts' content, this part of the exercises being kept up until after 1 o'clock.

The officers of Company B are: Captain F. A. Baldwin, First Lieutenant Thomas Dean, Second Lieutenant W. J. Brooks, First Sergeant E. M. Smith, Second Sergeant Robert Manley, Third Sergeant W. A. Brown, Fourth Sergeant D. M. Swancy, Corporals Thomas O. Bell, G. K. Cooks, James S. Francis, and T. A. Grant.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—An encampment of this regiment for a week or ten days during the coming summer is talked of, and will probably be carried out if a sufficient number of the men get the new uniform in time.

FIELD DAY OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—A field day of this regiment took place in Brooklyn on Thursday of last week. The line was formed in Monroe place at 9 o'clock, three hundred and thirty-seven men being present. Too much time was taken for the formation, which occupied about twenty-five minutes. The sergeants were slow in answering the calls, not only at first, but generally during the day. The Fifth regiment band furnished the music for the occasion, which was good, although the instruments did not look as clean as they should have been. The drum-major of this regiment is far from being as efficient as he should be, and does not appear to be well posted in his duties. His salute was a slovenly one, and several times during the march to the drill ground, when the band stopped playing, the drum corps took up the wrong time.

From Monroe place the regiment marched to the Capitoline grounds, where the remainder of the day was spent. Immediately after arriving at the ground, the ceremony of guard mounting was gone through with. The ceremony was performed in a very creditable manner. Immediately after guard mounting the call for company drill was sounded. Several of the companies were very tardy in falling in, so that nearly a half hour had elapsed before they were all at work. Company drill was continued until about 1 o'clock, when the retreat was sounded, and the men dismissed for dinner. The officers dined together at the restaurant on the grounds.

At two o'clock the assembly was sounded, and the regiment was promptly formed in column for battalion manoeuvres. This portion of the drill commenced with closing the column on the head and rear of the column, and taking distance again. Left front into line was the next movement executed; after which the regiment advanced and retreated in line the whole length of the parade ground. This movement was repeated several times, and was finally very well executed. There was very little bulging out, but the companies on the right and left flank held back. From line, the regiment was formed into double column; after which squares were formed, and reduced the battalion when formed in square, advancing by the various fronts. Upon the re-formation of the line, the battalion was exercised in the firing with caps. The company firing was not good; the file firing was excellent, and the wing and battalion firing was good. The men during the first part of the drill appeared to feel dull and to lack spirit, but subsequently they became more lively and spirited. During the file firing there was too much talking in the ranks, but the reason for most of it was defective caps, which in some cases broke into pieces, and cut the men's faces. Several changes of front were subsequently executed; a fire by file being commenced as soon as the first company was established on the new line. Late in the afternoon Major-General H. B. Duryea appeared on the ground, accompanied by Colonel Steele and Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, of his staff. The visit of the general was not by appointment, but General Jourdan tendered him the compliment of review, which General Duryea accepted. The review was gone through with in good style; the regiment making a fine appearance; the distances being well kept, and the marching being very good. We noticed that the captain commanding Company E saluted in *tierce*, and that the captain of Company K did not look at the reviewing officer while saluting him. After the review the regiment marched back to the place of formation, where the line was dismissed at half past six o'clock. The unpropitious appearance of the weather on Thursday, and several other circumstances, conspired to make the turnout of the Thirteenth somewhat smaller than was expected, but in all other respects the field day of the regiment was eminently satisfactory and creditable to all concerned.

FOURTH BRIGADE DRILL.—The Fourth brigade, composed of the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth regiments of Infantry, and commanded by Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, assembled in Tompkins square on Wednesday, the 3d inst., for exercise in brigade evolutions. The Fourth regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and paraded with six companies, of nine files each; the Eleventh was under Colonel Lux, and turned out with over four hundred men; the Twenty-second, Colonel Post commanding, had out eight companies, of sixteen files each; the Sixty-ninth had eight companies, of nine files each, Colonel Cavanagh being in command; the Seventy-ninth had also eight companies, of nine files each, and the lieutenant-colonel was in command. The first-named regiment turned out with its drum corps, but all the rest were accompanied by their bands.

After the formation of the line the brigade was reviewed by Brigadier-General Aspinwall, after which the brigade was deployed in two lines, the second under the command of Colonel Post, of the Twenty-second regiment, and the drill proper was commenced. The movements executed were simple, and were for the most part well executed.

Proper discipline is not maintained in the Fourth regiment, and this organization appears to have deteriorated instead of improved during the past year. In one movement after the command was formed in close column by division on the left division of the left battalion, the fours were wheeled to the right, and the brigade was marched across the parade ground, but the distances were so poorly preserved that even in the Eleventh and Twenty-second regi-

ments the column had opened to half distance. The advance in line of the Eleventh and Twenty-second was exceedingly good, especially that of the former regiment, and the line looked all the better from the fact that both of these regiments were in full uniform. The advance of the other regiments, however, was not so good, although the Sixty-ninth did well. After the drill had been continued for an hour or so, Major-General Shaler arrived on the ground in full uniform, attended by his staff, who made a remarkably fine appearance, all of the officers being particularly well mounted. Brevet Major-General McMahon made his first appearance with the staff on this occasion—he having recently returned from the South—so that there were two generals on the right of the staff, Generals Hamlin and McMahon.

As soon as the presence of the General commanding the division was made known to General Aspinwall, he formed the brigade in line of battalion columns for review. One of the color sergeants of the Twenty-second regiment was chosen to indicate the stand of the reviewing officer, and he is deserving of especial mention for the extreme steadiness he maintained during the entire review.

Although the review was a very handsome one, it was not gone through according to the form prescribed in Upton's tactics. Instead of being drawn up in line in rear of the General, the brigade staff were on the right of the line and at a right angle with it. In saluting the reviewing officer, General Aspinwall turned his hand in *tierce*. The brigade staff failed to turn out after passing the reviewing officer. The Fourth regiment made a fair appearance, but the commanding officer failed to turn out.

The Eleventh regiment made a very good appearance, but several of the officers did not look toward the reviewing officers. The Colonel did not wheel out as he should have done. Although a marker had been placed to indicate where the troops should be brought to a *carry*, most of the Twenty-second regiment passed in review at a right shoulder-shift, some of the officers saluting, and some not. The Sixty-ninth made a good appearance. The lieutenant-colonel commanding the Seventy-ninth did not wheel out of column, and the staff of this regiment marched in the rear. The staff officers of the Eleventh regiment should have been in rear instead of in front of the colonel, and should have saluted with their swords. After the review the line was reformed, and the ceremony was closed with a salute. As we have already said, the troops looked very well, but most of the mistakes to which we have alluded could have been avoided if more care had been taken. After the review the brigade made a street parade.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with General Brigade Orders No. 3, this regiment will parade for drill, in full fatigue, on Tuesday, June 9, 1868. Roll-call of companies at 2:30 o'clock p. m. The field and staff will report to the colonel, and the band and drum corps to the adjutant, at the same hour.

In compliance with Special Brigade Orders, a regimental Court-martial, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates, will be held at the armory, on Monday, 29th day of June, at 8 o'clock p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Haws has been detailed as president of the court.

Edmund P. Rogers having been elected and commissioned a captain in this regiment, (rank April 10, 1868), will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Sergeant Charles J. Theriot has been appointed right general guide, vice Bacon, resigned; Charles Appleby, left general guide, vice Theriot, appointed right general guide; and De Forrest H. Thomas, sergeant of the guard, vice Foote, resigned.

The following named members having been expelled by a vote of the companies respectively in which they were enrolled, the action of the companies has been confirmed: Company B, Oscar Raymond; Company E, G. T. Stranahan, G. E. Merritt; Company G, William T. Bogart, William D. Chaplin, Benjamin F. Van Loan.

On and after the 4th day of July, 1868, all parades and drills of this regiment during the summer months will be in white pantaloons unless otherwise ordered.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockefellar has issued the following order: In pursuance of General Orders No. 4, brigade headquarters, this regiment will parade for exercise and instruction on Monday, June 8th.

The members will assemble in full fatigue, at their company quarters, at 1:30 p. m. Regimental line will be formed on Great Jones street, at 2:30 o'clock, fifteen minutes before which the field and staff will report to the commandant (field mounted), and the non-commissioned staff, first sergeants, and drum corps to the adjutant. The commandant takes this opportunity to notify the members that it is his intention to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the battle of Bull Run by a full dress (volunteer) parade. The members not yet equipped are urged to procure their uniforms as early as possible.

Commandants of companies will hereafter, when the time of any of their members expires, be allowed to retain them on their active list, and in making returns of delinquents, write opposite their names the word "veteran," which will insure them against all penalties by regimental court-martial.

So much of paragraph seven of General Orders No. 10, series 1867, as refers to Richard P. Wheeler, is rescinded, and his name will be placed upon the roll as private of Company L. No greater disgrace than expulsion can be placed upon a member of this organization. Companies should, therefore, be careful how they exercise that privilege.

Elections.—Geo. D. Wolcott, major, with rank from March 10th, vice Bell, resigned; Wm. H. Benjamin, captain, with rank from April 7th, vice Wolcott, promoted; Jos. A. Wise, captain, with rank from April 13th, vice Tyson, resigned; John W. Wilson, first lieutenant, with rank from April 7th, vice Benjamin, promoted; Wm. A. Elmer, first lieutenant, with rank from April 13th, vice Tyson, resigned; John D. Sypher, first lieutenant, with rank from May 19th, vice Wise, promoted; Joseph B. Coe, second lieutenant, with rank from April 7th, vice Wilson, promoted; John N. Riggs, second lieutenant, with rank from May 19th, vice Sypher, promoted; Theo. V. Smith, second lieutenant, with rank from April 13th, vice Elmer, promoted.

Appointment.—Corporal George C. Glenney to be sergeant standard bearer in place of George W. Moore, honorably discharged. Warrant date from June 1, 1867.

Hereafter the officer serving orders will write his name and rank under the word "official" at the foot.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An order has been issued for an election to fill the vacancy in this regiment caused by the cashiering of Colonel Wm. H. Farrar, to be held at the regimental armory on Friday evening, June 5th. The Thirty-seventh has shown a praiseworthy *esprit de corps* throughout all its difficulties, and is now in much better condition than one would naturally expect to find it under the circumstances. We sincerely trust the officers will be able to select a commanding officer who shall prove in every way suited to the needs of the regiment.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD,
S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, {
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 1, 1868.
The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending June 1st:

SECOND BRIGADE.

Sidney E. Morse, engineer, with rank from February 20th, vice B. S. Church, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward J. Corbett, captain, with rank from April 16th, vice Moeser, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

J. Anthony Morschhauser, adjutant, with rank from May 1st, vice J. H. Ingerson, resigned.

Charles H. Raynor, commissary of subsistence, with rank from May 1st, original vacancy.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Stephen Weaver, captain, with rank from April 29th, vice Dominico Clucci, resigned.

Matthias A. Holt, second lieutenant, with rank from April 20th, vice Stephen Weaver, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Albert Ebert, chaplain, with rank from March 20th, vice L. Wilkins, resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William P. Sands, first lieutenant, with rank from May 4th, vice George McMillan, promoted captain.

H. Herbert Hobart, first lieutenant, with rank from May 7th, vice Alfred G. Kelley, office vacated by orders from general headquarters.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Peter McQuade, captain, with rank from March 18th, vice Thomas P. Powers, resigned.

John J. O'Donoghue, first lieutenant with rank from March 16th, vice John Hickey, resigned.

Michael O'Ree, captain, with rank from March 1868, vice Michael Doran, promoted.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Christoph Flocke, first lieutenant, with rank from April 16th, vice Conrad Geib, promoted captain.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 30th:

NINTH BRIGADE.

Quartermaster C. H. Douglas, May 27th.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Lionel U. Lennox, to date June 1st.

Captain James P. St. John, to date June 1st.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel J. Dean Hawley, May 29th.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Fellows, May 26th.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lester J. Barnes, May 30th.

Major H. B. Howard, May 30th.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Adjutant James Williams, to date June 1st.

SQUADRON OF CAVALRY, NINTH BRIGADE.

Captain Henry Dorr, to date June 1st.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble for drill (with side arms), at the regimental armory, corner of Fourth street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, June 4th, at 8 o'clock. Should the weather be clear, volunteers from the privates of the command are requested to present themselves above, and the drill will take place in Tompkins Square.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 4, from Brigade headquarters, this command will assemble, fully uniformed and equipped, on Monday, June 8th, "for exercise and instruction." Line will be formed on Washington Square, north side, right on Fifth avenue, at 2 o'clock p.m. First sergeants' call at 1:45 o'clock p.m., in regimental armory. Field and staff will report to the colonel (mounted), fifteen minutes before the time of formation. Non-commissioned staff and field music will report to the adjutant at first sergeants' call.

Discharges.—Ordnance Sergeant Samuel Curtiss, April 21st, physical disability; George G. Porter, Company A, April 17th, physical disability; James Downey, Company B, April 3d, enlisted in U. S. A.; John A. Welman, Company B, April 3d, removed from district; Michael Ryan, Company D, April 20th, expiration of term of service; John H. Ellis, Company F, May 20th, expiration of term of service; Thomas Stinson, Company H, April 18th, expiration of term of service; Louis Hamilton, Company H, April 18th, expiration of term of service; Robert G. Brown, Company G, April 20th, expiration of term of service; Henry Brantigan, Company K, May 23rd, removed from district; Paul Donovan, Company K, May 23rd, removed from district.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—At the regular monthly meeting of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., an election was held to fill the position of first sergeant, caused by the resignation of Sergeant John W. Cochran, who retires upon the expiration of his term of service, and goes back to the ranks as a private soldier. Sergeant Cochran has a record any soldier may well be proud of. Having enlisted in April, 1861, he has taken an active part in all the campaigns of the regiment, and has never been absent from parade or drill in seven years. Corporal N. Griggs was elected to fill the position, and Private Seymour L. Lentis was promoted to corporal to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Corporal Griggs. Sergeant Griggs is a promising young soldier, and we hope he will endeavor to equal, if not exceed, the record left by his predecessor, who retires from his position with the thanks and best wishes of his commanding officer and fellow members.

DRUM CORPS, SECOND REGIMENT.—The Second Annual Moonlight Excursion of the Drum Corps of the Second regiment, will be held at Landman's Hamilton Park, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-ninth street, on Friday, June 12th. Drum Major Oregan, promises his friends a good time on this occasion.

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FIRST. The Name or Firm under which said Partnership is to be conducted is STEEDMAN AND HOLLYER.

SECOND. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is that of Manufacturing and Selling Pianofortes, and the principal place of business shall be the City and County of New York.

THIRD. The names of all the general and Special Partners interested in said Partnership are as follows: James Steedman and Alexander Hollyer are General Partners, both residing in the City, County and State of New York, and Elijah H. Purdy, William Phyfe and Robert Cleggighen, are Special Partners, all of whom also reside in the City, County and State of New York.

FOURTH. The amount of capital which each of the aforesaid Special Partners has contributed to the common stock is one thousand six hundred and ninety-six and 66 dollars.

FIFTH. The Partnership hereby formed is to commence on the 17th day of April, 1868, and to terminate on the 17th day of April, 1873. JAMES STEEDMAN, ALEXANDER HOLLYER, ELIJAH H. PURDY, WM. PHYFE, ROBT. CLEIGHEN.

MARRIED.

DAVIS.—KIRKHAM.—In St. John's Church, Oakland, California, May 5th, by Rev. Benjamin Akery, brevet Major MURRAY DAVIS U. S. A., to JULIA EDITH KIRKHAM, daughter of Brevet Brigadier-General R. W. Kirkham, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. A.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At Camp Concordia, Rio Grande, Texas, on Saturday, May 9th, Wm. M. AUSTIN, brevet captain and assistant surgeon U. S. A., in the 24th year of his age, son of T. Austin, Stratford, Conn.

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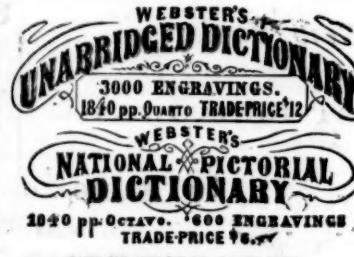
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Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

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